PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MAHOMEDUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 2. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1921. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England,)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth & London, calling at Marseilles

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
6th Mar.	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572
12th "	DONGOLA	8,056
13th "	CHINA (a)	7,952
26th "	NARKUNDA (a)	16,118
2nd April	KALYAN	8,067
10th "	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572
20th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
23rd "	MANTUA (a)	10,902
30th "	SOMALI	6,794
7th May	SICILIA	6,702
14th "	KALDERA	158,25
21st "	MOREA (a)	10,890
28th "	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572

(a) "Narkunda", "Mantua", "Morea"—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(b) "Caledonia," "China"—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed commencing with the "Kaisar-i-Hind" leaving Bombay on the 16th April. The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12/10/0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Playmouth only,

Date	Steamers	Tons
20th April	MASHOBRA ..	8,288
20th May	MANDALLA ..	8,746

Sailings to Straits, China and Australia,

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
9th March	DUNERA ..	Calls Colombo, Singapore Hongkong & Shanghai
,,	MOREA ..	Calls Colombo, Freimantle Adelaide Melbourne & Sydney.

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

Date about	Steamers.	
27th Feb.	BANGURA ..	P. Gulf noon.
28th	RELA ..	Busreh direct.
28th	LHASA ..	Karachi Coasting.
2nd March	TARQBU ..	E. & S. Africa via Marmagoa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
(a) Kawachi Maru	J. Tsuji	5879	18th Feb.	5th Mar.
Tashima "	Y. Okuno	6746	8th Mar.	20th "
(b) Fomura "	J. Wada	3821	17th "	24th "
Selagoa "	A. Kusakari	7148	18th "	29th "
Tenshin "	M. Kitamura	4021	4th Apr.	16th Apr.

(a) This steamer has 3rd class accomodation.
(b) These steamers arrive from New York and sail for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to

E. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Sorabji Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru	T. Inoue.	26th Feb	9th Mar.
Indo Maru.	S. Arai	27th Feb	10th Mar.
Sam Maru	S. Kondo	25th Mar.	6th April
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	12th April.	22nd April
Indus Maru	R. Yano	23rd April.	4th May.
Agzado Maru	W. Miura	1st May.	13th May.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the
Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,
were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.

Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
C 7924

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Girdhardas Harivallavdas, Esq.
2. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
3. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
5. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
6. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
7. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
8. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody No. 50-52 Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 15,200,000

HEAD OFFICE, OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Ononichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum assured amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

F. SATO,
Manager.

50-52 Church Gate Street, Fort.
Post Box No. 889.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ..£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE, 3, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Ylollo
Hongkow	Swatow	Yokohama
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for various periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable: "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply to:— DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
BANK STREET
SUB-BRANCHES
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	80,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figures. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 7,58,72,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 1,51,51,016/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000
BRANCHES, London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderaabd (Deccan), Lucknow Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Chaik Memon Street.
and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 2, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

INSURE
YOUR
MOTOR
(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)
WITH THE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD.
Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Agency Applications Invited.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 86,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ... Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	33,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR
HYDROCELE AND AK-SHIRA.

It effects an appreciable relief in a fortnight and complete cure in a month. Reward claimed on cure. Write with a half anna stamp to.—

KABIRAJ K. K. SEN GUPTA,
30, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.B.

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that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full alluring possibilities for those who master the

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Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet

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WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.,
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SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.
Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
Particulars on application. Trade only.
Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

HEAD OFFICE.
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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD
MARTIN & Co
Managing Agents
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary*
Bunder Road. Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary;
LIPTON'S BUILDINGS,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.
We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and Lamp and other GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmanship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Gooiam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale Late Manager of Patea, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL f. 80,000,000.. = £ 6,666,64.8
RESERVE FUNDS .. .. ,, 42,513,284.. = ,, 3,542,776.
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:	Singapore, Penang.	
CHINA	Shanghai, Hongkong.	
JAPAN	Kobe	

BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.

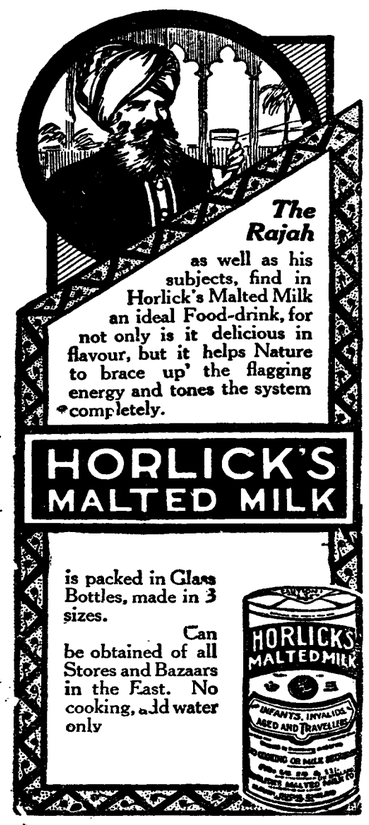
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Act. Agent

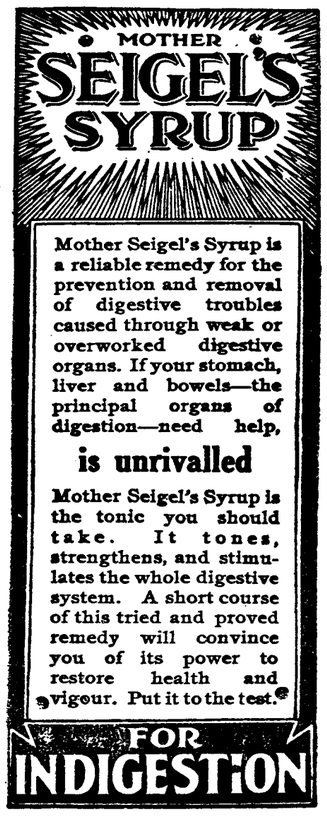
THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED 7 A, FORT STREET BOMBAY.

BRANCH-KARACHI, Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits
ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. *Every description of Banking business undertaken.*
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— KHOSLA & CO.,
Post Box 22. 'Phone 5305. Manager
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

BEWARE OF IMITATORS
Alwaysuse our
World-Renowned Hair Oils
Reg. No. 1.
Pari Chhap, Nagar, Narangi. Aula and Kapoi As. Eight and Rupee one per bottle
Try to make your eyes like Electric light
Always use our
World-renowned Real Pearl Surma
RED SURMA
It cures all sorts of eye diseases and also styes, Soreness, Opthalmic irritis, Cataract spots, etc.,and makes eye cool and brilliant Rs. 50 per one Tola. Sample bottle Re 1. (one only.)
MEGHJI HARIDAS & Co.
Opp. Madhav Baug. Khakhar Buildings, BOMBAY.

American Gold medal Camp Cots
No. 1½ cot Rs. 25 each
No. 108 „ Rs. 25 each
packing and Delivery extra.
America India Export & Import Co.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.


The Rajah
as well as his subjects, find in Horlick's Malted Milk an ideal Food-drink, for not only is it delicious in flavour, but it helps Nature to brace up the flagging energy and tones the system completely.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
is packed in Glass Bottles, made in 3 sizes.
Can be obtained of all Stores and Bazaars in the East. No cooking, add water only
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS AGED AND TRAVELLERS


MOTHER
SEIGEL'S SYRUP
Mother Seigel's Syrup is a reliable remedy for the prevention and removal of digestive troubles caused through weak or overworked digestive organs. If your stomach, liver and bowels—the principal organs of digestion—need help,
is unrivalled
Mother Seigel's Syrup is the tonic you should take. It tones, strengthens, and stimulates the whole digestive system. A short course of this tried and proved remedy will convince you of its power to restore health and vigour. Put it to the test.
FOR INDIGESTION

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J. S. MODY & CO.
21, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE FURNISHED BUNGALOWS AT DEOLALI. AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOWS KNOWN AS "JAR LODGE" AND "LADY HOUSE" BHAGOOR ROAD AT DEOLALI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Paruck and Co., Attorneys for the owners, Messrs. J. S MODY & Co. Auctioneers will on SUNDAY the 6th day of March, 1921 at 5 p.m. (S T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises at Deolali valuable bungalows known as "Jar Lodge" and "Lady House" fully furnished situated on Bhagoor Road at Deolali on land measuring 7,502 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Paruck & Co., Attorneys for the owners, their Office No. 52 in Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned to whom private offers for the bungalows may be sent before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY, 7TH MARCH, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th day of March at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 'Nusser House' No. 14B New Queens Road, Chowpatty, opposite the French Motor Car Co., very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture comprising dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass, crockery and platedware, marble top tables tiled and plain top teapoys, uph.stered Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs rich carpets, pictures, table ornaments handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, reclining sofas, folding arm easy chairs, hat stands, aluminium utensils, electric fans etc. etc.

The property of Mrs. E. Robin and others. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th March, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO,
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF A RUNNING OIL MILL, KNOWN BY THE NAME OF THE KHATAO OIL MILL SITUATE AT CHINCHPOKLY.

THIS DAY FRIDAY the 4th March at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell on the premises by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Manjibhai Khatao and Co., Proprietors of the Khatao Oil Mills at Delisle Road opposite the Chinchpokly Bridge the following machinery, engine, mills, tanks etc., of e said Mill such as:—

1 English Ruston Proctor make, C C type, 50 H. P. self starter in complete working order.
1 Dinemo of Chrompan & Co., with A.M.P. S 2 Braked H. H. electric fitting in complete working order.
18 Oil Mills with shafting pedisal.
1 Oil Fitter Size 13" x 13" of Rosdounse and Thompson.
35 gauzes with oil pump.
2 Cocoanut cutters.
4 cast iron pillars size 8 ft. x 16 inches.
1 pulley for engine size 4 ft x 16 inches x 7 ins.
2 loose and fast engine pulleys size 4½ ft 9 ins x 4 ins.
4 pulleys for above and below the Mill size 2 ft x 9 ins x 3 ins and 4 ft x 9 ins x 3 ins.
2 pulleys for oil pump.
5 tanks size 5 x 4 x 4 ft with double corks.
4 tanks size 4 x 4 x 4 ft with single corks
1 tank size 8 x 4 x 4 ft with single cork.
3 tanks size 4 x 4 x 4 ft.
6 tanks size 8 x 4 round ft.
1 tank size 5 x 5 x 4 ft.
One "William make" weighing scale with weights etc complete. Besides these, pipe connection and other various miscellaneous. articles.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS.

On SATURDAY, the 5th March at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned.

One "Fiat" Motor Car model 1912 with Bosch Magneto and Zenith Carburetor, newly overhauled and painted, with all accessories in complete working order.

One "Darraque" Motor Car 4 cylinders with Hup, 5 seater body, recently overhauled and in perfect running order.

One "Talbot" Motor Car 20 H. P., 5 seater torpedo body, Dynamo lighting set, 2 head, 2 side and tail lamp, bulb and klaxon horn clock speedometer and one complete set of tools and in perfect order.

AUCTION SALE OF 325 BALES SINDH-AMERICAN COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 8th instant at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba by order of Messrs. Dullerai & Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Jaigopal Premsagar.

325 Bales Sindh American Cotton.

TO RAJAHS, MAHARAJAS AND JEWELLERS.

A splendid opportunity to purchase really valuable and rare collection of jewellery belonging to the leading firm of Madras jewellers.

ON FRIDAY, the 11th day of March 1921, and succeeding days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp daily, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road and on account and at the risk of Messrs. T. R. Tawker and sons the well-known firm of leading jewellers of Madras.

A very valuable and rare collection of large diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearl jewellery worth several lakhs.

Detailed list can be had on application to Messrs. Malvi Mody Runchhordas and Co. Attorneys for Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at their office at 79 Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned and inspection of the said jewellery can be had on application to the said Rai Bahadur, Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th March, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4889.

AUCTION SALE OF 260 BALES BHADARPORE (Broach District) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water:—

260 Bales Bhadarpore (Broach District) Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th March, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4027

AUCTION SALE 100 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th March, 1921, at 1 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Pydhonie Tambakanta at the shop of Sheth Ambaram Motichand by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Vadilal Baldeo.

100 bales yarn including.
50 bales No. 6½ Edward (Tricumdas Mill) Cap-Brand.
50 bales No. 6½ Shapurji Mill.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th March, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY
Telephone No. 521.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 59 BALES FINE STEEPLE JAMNERA COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Under instructions from the Insurance Office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 8th March, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Railway's Goods Yard at Colaba.

59 bales fine steeple Jamnera Cotton, damaged by Fire and Water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ROYAL ALBIUM F. PRESS.

By order of Asst. Director of S. and T. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 8th March 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Kara Killa Town Hall one new Albium "F" Press Complete with all accessories, etc.

CRAWFORD CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th March, 1921.

MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF TEA SEEDS.,

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 4th day of March 1921, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in the Godown of the Building of Seth Esmail Dosa in Janjikar Street, by order of parties concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. M. S. Bhari, Managing Proprietor the Mysore Estates and Produce Co., Bombay, the fololwing:—

A Lot of Tea seeds.

Cash will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th March, 1921.

FRESH STOCK
Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. Mallick's Patent In-Mic cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves, Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and Lamps undertaken.
D. D. Postwalla & Co.
275, Hornby Road, FORT.

Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.
AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.—For all kinds of fevers Malaria, Influenza Ague, etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.
BATLIWALA'S BALAMRIT for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic, Rs. 10 each
BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As. 9 each.
BATLIWALA'S GENUINE QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIXTURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea as for Cholera. Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER. As 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi, etc. etc. As. 6 each.
Sold everywhere in India and also by Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO., Wadi Laboratory, Bombay. 1.
Telegraphic Address:—
BATLIWALLA WADI, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
THE LATEST FROM ENGLAND
To-Night at 9-30 p.m.
EASTERN TOUR Ltd., presents
TREIR NEW ENGLISH COMPANY
THE
"WRANGGLE TAGGLES"
DIRECT FROM THEIR RECENT SUCCESSES FROM ENGLAND
IN MUSICAL COMEDY
and
VARIETY
THIRD CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FROM TO-DAY,
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE.
Sunday 6th March at 5-30 p. m.
Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. aft 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR
Daily at 6-30 p. m.
"THE GIRL PROBLEM"
Featuring a New Star
GORINNE GRIFFITH
H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught at Delhi

The Empire
To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Mary Miles Minter
IN
"The Innocence of Lizette"
H.R. H. The Duke of Connaughts in Bombay.
H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught at Mahalaxmi Races

The Empress
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
CONCLUDING CHAPTERS OF
The Serial of a Thousand Mysteries and Thundering Thrills
"TRAIL OF THE OCTOPUS"
Featuring the immensely popular Stars
BEN WILSON
and
NEVA GERBER
avert the Greatest Tragedy that the world has ever known. See
FINAL CHAPTERS
13th, 14th and 15th EPISODES

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD
To-Night
THE GRAND FINALE
OF
THE PIRATE GOLD
Episode Nine and Ten
PATHE CARTOON
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
A POLLARD COMIC
Next Week
"THE BUTTERFLY MAN"
A fascinating story of Women's Conventions and Men's Intention.
Time
7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m daily
Matinees on Bank Holidays and Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST
EVERY DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE
REMARKABLE PICTURE DRAMA
"Indestructible Wife"
Is your wife outpacing you? Do you want to know how to keep up with her? See this film.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!
Prices: Re.1-8, Re. 1, ans. 8 and 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)
IN RESPONSE TO GENERAL PUBLIC REQUEST
EARLY COMMENCEMENT!
EARLY COMMENCEMENT!!
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
The Bandman Comedy Co.
Sunday 6th March MATINEE at 5 p.m.
NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M,
The great dramatic success
"ROMANCE"
From the Lyric Theatre,
Monday 7th & Tuesday 8th at 9-30 p.m.
The screamingly funny Comedy
"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"
From the Savoy Theatre.
Wednes. 9th & Thurs. 10th at 9-30 p.m.
Mr. Cyril Maude's Masterpiece
"BEAUTY & THE BARGE"
Night Prices: Rs. 6, 5, 3, 2, and 1.
Matinee Prices: Rs. 4,3, 2, 1 and Annas 8,
PLAN NOW OPEN AT S. ROSE & Co.

LAST-DAY!
Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present
A Grand Sporting Drama!
"A SON OF DAVID"
(5 REELS—5,000 FEET.)
A Strong Dramatic Story of a strong-willed lad, whose life's purpose was to find his father's murderer and who made fame in the Boxing World
Featuring the Sweetheart of the Turf
POPPY WYNDHAM
in an extremely powerful role.
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road.)

LAST CHANCE
TO-NIGHT—TO SEE
The Much Discussed Film!
"DAMAGED GOODS."
The Picturisation of a Vital Theme that affects the life of every human being! Messrs. K D and Brothers have secured permission at last to screen this tremendously interesting photo drama.
FOR ADULTS ONLY!
"Damaged Goods"
The folly of over-prudishness, the danger of criminal hyper-sentimentality, the tragedy of studied ignorance of sex problems—all these are brought home to you in
"Damaged Goods"
A Startling Sensational Sex-Picture which every grown-up Man and Woman ought to See and Digest!
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road).
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m; (S. T.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
LAST TWO NIGHTS!
LAST TWO NIGHTS!!
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents
THE CELEBRATED RUSSIAN CLASSICAL DANSEUSE & PIANISTE
THAMARA SWIRSKAYA
Assisted by
MARGOSHA
The world renowned violin virtuoso
POSSESSING TALENTS NEVER SEEN BEFORE IN BOMBAY.
ANOTHER COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.
SPECIAL MATINEE AT REDUCED PRICES TO-MORROW AT 5 P. M.
Night Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 2, 1 and Ans. 8.
Matinee „ Rs 4, 2, 1 and Ans. 8
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

Madan Theatres Ld. attractions
THE EMPRESS
COMMG. SAT. 12th MARCH
COMMG. SAT. 12th MARCH
"SHIVRATRI"
"SHIVRATRI"
Powerful Pouranic Play
in 6 Parts
Featuring
The Famous Italian Artistes
SIGNOR and SIGNORINA MANELLI
and powerful Bengal cast
including
CALCUTTA LEADING ACTRESS

Important Announcement!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present
TO-MORROW—SATURDAY
—a tremendously Powerful, Religious Film, absolutely the most wonderful Screen Production, breathing with devotional atmosphere.
"Narsinh Maheta"
THE GREAT POST DEVOTEE OF SHRI KRISHNA.
An appealing picture of Ancient Hindu Mythology—a heart-throbbing representation of this World-famed personality—in a Photo-drama full of illusions, beautiful countryside scenery, gorgeous Swarga and Raslila scenes and dazzling durbar settings.
Starting To-morrow—Saturday—at the
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road.)

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendesvous
CINEMA MAJESTIC
(Tram Terminus, Girgaum)
present
THE FOURTH INSTALMENT.
of the Newest Magnificent Serial
TRAILED by THREE
featuring
DAINTY MISS FRANKIE MAN
with
The famous American Star
STUART HOLMES
This week episodes 10-11-12
With a two-reel vitagraph comic
SQUARS & SQJABBLES.
Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m
Prize shows on Sat., Sun and Bank holidays at 3-30 and 5-15

DO YOU REMEMBER
OR
HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN?
Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Baras—Kapur—Myrrabolams—Momial Silajit—Khaydoon, etc.
D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co.
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

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EDUCATIONAL.

EXPERT TUITION in Shorthand (New Rapid Method) Accountancy, Typewriting Business Training, Law Banking, French economy English taught within 3 months. Service Guaranteed. Last date of receiving fees for L. C. G. Examination 5th March, 1921. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road. R2613

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New Address. GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, Front Entrance, Apollo Street, Fort. Please apply or call for prospectus and enrollment there. R 2573

WANTED—Applications from ambitious men for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER." Sent post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, Rajkot. R2615

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—POST RESIDENT GOVERNESS, by refined educated Anglo-Indian Lady Sympathetic and experienced in care of children. Apply Box No. 1877, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 5618

WANTED—A TRANSLATER who can translate from English, in Gujerati. Pay according to qualification to Box No. 1875, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2600

WANTED—ACCOUNTANT knowing typewriting. Pay according to qualification, apply personally, VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, 74, Homji Street, Fort. R2612

REQUIRED—A SALESMAN, to look after the Sale of Engineering Stores, etc., in Karachi. Need not be on expert Engineer, but some knowledge of Engineering is necessary. Apply to Box No. 1878, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R3523

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A young and energetic man wants EMPLOYMENT as an Assistant Spinning Master. Apply to Box No. 1876, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2601

SEEKING EMPLOYMENT as Karbhari, Secretary or Companion. Excellent credentials. Highly spoken of by British Officers. Apply Box No. 1885, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2620

FOR SALE.

MATHERAN HONEY.—Absolutely pure—invaluable for Medical purposes. Write to LORDS STORES, MATHERAN. C 8363

TWO MAXWELL CARS in good running order, both recently overhauled one painted Rs. 3,500 and 2,500 respectively. Apply to Box No. 1863, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." G 8465

FOR SALE—Left property of a gentleman gone home. One English canoe carriage with pair, very handsome, cost Rs. 5,000 whole turned out for Rs. 3,500. Apply Box No. 1865, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8464

FOR SALE.—German Made "ORIGINAL DURBY" CYCLES. For full particulars please, apply to Messrs. K. H. KAYANI AND CO., 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. R 2420

WANTED—PURCHASER for a second-hand Humber, four seater Car, in running order. Price Rs. 3,700. Inspection on application. Messrs. MANILAL and KHER, Solicitors, 65/67, Medows Street, Bombay. Apply sharp. 8498

FOR SALE—(1) One 10KW, Robins and Myers 110 Volts D.C. Generator brand new. (2) One 10KW, Rhodes' 110 Volts Compound wound D.C. Generator used only for ten days; (3) About 2 miles' length of No. 4 S.W.G. Japanese bare copper wire used for about ten days; (4) A Number of 110 Volts bulbs of 16 C.P. 32 C.P. and 50 C.P. (5) Two gross of 16 C.P. bulbs 100 Volts; (6) Six gross of 16 C.P. bulbs 115 Volts some used for ten days and some brand new; (7) Japanese and English switches, lamp holders, cutouts and other accessories of electric lighting. Inquiries are solicited by Messrs. L. B. PHATAK & SONS, Engineers and Contractors Mahal, opposite the Gol Bungalow, Nagpur City." R2610

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN—Hot Season 1921: for bungalows and cottages. Apply sharp to LORD'S STORES, Matheran. C8322

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

NOTICE.

OFFERS, in writing, are invited for the purchase of the following old metal available at the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, Offers should be enclosed in sealed envelopes superscribed "old metal," and sent so as to reach the Director, Royal Indian Marine, R.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay, before 3 p.m., on 8th March, 1921. The Director, Royal Indian Marine, does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

	cwts.
Ingot Brass old hard	2680
Ingots Lead	472
Brass Pig Ingots	292

For inspection apply to the Marine Store Officer.

(Sd.) EDWARD HEADLAM,
Captain,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.
C8530

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian conqueror	5500	15th March	Montreal
Canadian Inventor	5500	15th ,,	Vancouver
Canadian Traveller	5400	23rd April	Montreal

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

RELIANCE MOTOR WORK LTD.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL the shareholders, who have not paid their allotment money, 1st and 2nd calls or any one or more of them, are requested to pay in the same to the Managing Agents at the Registered office of the Company, on or before 20th day of March, 1921, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from due date to date of payment, failing which the share will be forfeited and steps will be taken to recover the dues.

KAPADIA & CO.,
Managing Agents.
44, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
C8533

THE SURYAPUR MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Suryapur Mills Co., Ltd., will be held at the Office of the Company, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay on the 15th day of March, 1921, at 4 p.m., when the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 26th February, 1921, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

BHAIDAS P. DALAL & SON,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st March 1921.
R2619

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd., Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York.

The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.

S. S. "City of Agra", September.
S. S. "Swazi" sailed on 15th January, 1921.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
1922

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following Honorary appointments which will fall vacant on the 1st May, 1921:—

(1) Honorary Physician.
(2) Honorary Assistant Physician.
(3) Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

Applications with testimonials and full address should be sent to the Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, by the 10th March 1921.

T. S. NOVIS, F.R.C.S.,
Lt. Col. I.M.S.,
Senior Medical Officer,
J. J. Hospital.
Bombay, 1st March, 1921.
C8503

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMINED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of the members of the Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 14th instant and WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1921 at 3-15 o'clock in the afternoon on each day (Standard Time), to consider and, if thought fit, to pass as Special Resolutions the Resolutions for the alteration of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, which are set out at length in the Notice convening the said Meetings which has already been sent by post to each individual member.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1921.

By order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
C8529 Agents.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hindoostan Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company (No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay) on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March, 1921, at 4-15 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed as an Extraordinary Resolution at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 21st day of February, 1921, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the Meeting and for the purpose of identification, subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing articles thereof."

By order of the Board,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay,
The 22nd day of February, 1921. C8484

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—First, Second and Third Class MARINE ENGINEERS. Apply immediately Box No. 1882, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2615

FOR SALE.

1 Lion, aged 8 years price 3000
1 Lion, aged 8 months price 300.
1 Lioness, aged 8 years price 300.
3 Cubs, one female, two males price Rs. 150 each.

Please apply to
THE CONTROLLER OF PALACES,
C8487 Alwar, Rajputana.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Ma Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates app to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medow Street, Fort. 7142

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POWER OF ATTORNEY given by our client Mr. D. S. Madan to Mr. PHEROZSHAW MUNCHERJI MADAN has been REVOKED as and from this date. The said Pherozshaw Muncherji Madan has from this date no right to deal in our client's name in any manner whatsoever. Any person disregarding this Notice will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1921.
DEVIDAS H. KASABWALA,
For Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan.
Attorneys for Mr. D. S. Madan.
C8534

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 355 of 1921.
LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 22nd day of January, 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V., rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

This Suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new Long Causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list.

You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiff within four weeks from the service of the Summons upon you in default whereof, this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

SANGIDAS JISIRAM, a firm, carrying on business as Share Brokers at Dalal Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
versus
(1) EBRAHIM FAZAL VISHRAM, a firm, which carried on business at Old Share Bazaar, within the Fort, but whose whereabouts are not known; (2) THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, having its registered Office, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting:

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Pledge referred to in para 7 of the plaint herein is invalid; that the Plaintiffs are entitled as against the defendants to the 20 shares in the Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd. (Nos. 3177, 1502, 2859, 802, 1211, 3029, 84, 1413, 2423, 1303, 1523, 107, 1669, 362, 360, 2678, 1936, 359, 1438 and 453 mentioned in the said plaint pledged by the 1st defendant to the 2nd defendant for an order that the 2nd defendant do deliver to the plaintiffs the said 20 shares or their value Rs. 69,000 in the alternative that the plaintiffs are entitled to have the said 20 shares delivered and transferred to them by the 2nd defendant on paying to the 2nd defendant the sum due to them under the said pledge, that the defendant may be restrained from selling transferring or otherwise dealing with the said 20 shares and for the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 4th day of April, 1921, at quarter past eleven o'clock (standard time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required, take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 31st day of January, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. N. D. KHANDALAWALLA,
for Prothonotary.

D. N. D. KHANDALAWALLA.
The 25th day of February, 1921.
Mr. NARAYAN C. DALAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KASHINATH WALJI, a Mistri Carpenter, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

Bai RADHABAI, the widow of Kashinath Walji, residing at Moogbhat Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-second day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

D. N. KHANDALAVALA,
The 17th day of February, 1921.
Bai RADHABAI, widow.
R2614 Petitioner-in-Person.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MEXICANS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Agents, the E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Haji Abdul Rahman Shirazi and Son.

120 bales each 50 pieces Mexicans No. 1000, 24 in .by 48 yds. by 10 lbs.

The above bales are open for inspections at The Rachael Sassoon Mills, Chinchpogly.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CIGARETTES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the Underwriters:—

Ex. S. S. "Schiedijk."

10 cases Cigarettes of Zebra Brand of United States of America, slightly damaged.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

To-Morrow, SATURDAY, the 5th Mar. 1920 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Cotton Green Colaba by order of Messrs. Dharamsey Jaitha and Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Rupchand Shivjiram:—

83 Full pressed bales of Jamner Cotton lying in Godown No. 18A, 2nd and 3rd Pasta Lane, Colaba.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

To-Morrow SATURDAY, the 5th inst. 1921, p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria in good order

1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 Grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 English built second-hand rubber tyred landau by Kesterlow, in good order.

1 English built second-hand rubber tyred brougham by Kesterlow, in good order.

By order of Messrs Patel Bros. and on account and risk of a Hindu gentleman:—

1 rubber tyred bicycle wheels landaulette.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy, Solicitors, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 7th March, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Andheri opposite the station and next to the Parsis Fire Temple, Marazban Road. very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, suite of sofas and chairs mirror almyrahs, chest of drawers, teapoys lamps, bedsteads, verandah benches, etc., etc., the above is now on view.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, TUESDAY, the 8th March, 1921; at 10 a.m. (B.T.) the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers; butchers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses Bandra, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1921, to 31st March 1922.

For further particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets Arthur Crawford Markets or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HAINES ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Jagjiwan Ujamsey, the mortgagee, herein and on account and at the risk of Chimabai, widow and sole surviving administratrix of the property and credits of Mahadu Khandu, the mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 3rd day of August, 1920, between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, the undermentioned property on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of March, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground (now redeemed) together with the messuage, tenements, stables and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Haines Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,020 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 119, New No. B-1/1362" and New Survey No. 1-B/3498 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4427 (1), 4427 (2), 4428 and 4429, Street Nos. 234A, 286 and 288 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North and West by a property belonging to the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, on or towards the South by a well belonging to the said Company and on or towards the West by the said Haines Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at 13, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 4th March, 1921.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 3rd March 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual except at Rawalpindi where it is in slight excess. Temperature is higher than usual both by day and by night. Duststorms have occurred locally in the north of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual at Agra; night temperature is above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi, is nearly normal at Jacobabad and Bikaner and is in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is above normal at Jacobabad and Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual except at Bhuj, Dwarka and Neemuch where humidity is nearly normal. Day temperature is higher than usual except at Veraval; night temperature is slightly above normal on the west Kathiawar coast.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is generally lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity and night temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual in the north of the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme south, but fine dry clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area. Day temperature is higher than usual in north-west India; night temperature is above normal in the Punjab and the United Provinces but below it in the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 2nd March 1921.

A few light falls of rain have again occurred in Assam. A barometric depression over the United Provinces is causing very strong northwesterly winds over the Gangetic plain.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 3rd MARCH 1921.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of last 24 hours.	Normal Daily.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. last.	Departure since 1st November last.
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Bombay						
Do. (16th)	72.7	61.1	53	4.64		..4 64
Jask						
Do. ( )	83.8	67.0	72	0.06		—3.20
Muskat						
Do. (16th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	91.7	58.5	46	0.00		—1.12
Rawalpindi	79.5	60.5	37	2.54		—1.90
Lahore	84.8	56.0	33	0.01		—1.82
Sibsar	86	56	8	0.11		—1.80
Ambala	81.2	55	0	2.34		—1.18
Delhi	85	60.0	22	1.38		—1 17
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	89.4	58.2	16	1 50		0.01
Manipuri	87	55	2	46	1.28	—0 72
Jhansi	91.0	62	8	33	2.56	—1 92
Cawnpore	87.6	54.6	5	21	25.1	—3 66
Allahabad	87.5	55	6	14	3.04	+0 11
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
Jacobabad	98.9	59	4	25	0	+0 88
Karachi	82.1	67.3	83	0.23		+0 93
Ajmer	85	46	2	0.2		+0 95
Jaipur	89.2	57.0	24	0.45		+0 80
Kotah	90	62	8	32	0.65	+0 86
Mount Abu	73	59.0	8	8	0	+0 96
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Bhuj	95.7	59.7	59	0		—0.35
Dwarka	91.0	71.5	32	0		—0 52
Veraval	81.4	66.6	30	0		—1 52
Rajkot	96	58	9	45	0	—0 39
Bhavnagar Para	96	63.4	17	0		—0 40
Surat	95	64.4	22	0		—0 37
Ahmedabad	99	65.8	18	0.07		—0 33
Deesa	99	66	8	21	0	—0 38
Neemuch	91.1	58	0	45	0.08	—0 43
Indore	92	64	1	21	0.47	—0 69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.1	54	8	28	1.19	—0 48
Sangor	89.2	59.0	17	0.84		—0 18
Hoshangabad	92	55	4	21	0 80	—0 08
Khandwa	95	56.0	9	26	0 46	—1 62
Akola	97	68	8	16	0.10	—1 78
Amraoti	96.8	63	8	9	0.06	—1 82
Nagpur	96	56	3	24	0.89	—1 88
Chanda	91	64	1	19	2.20	
Raipur	87.0	59.8	3	60		—0 55
						—0.62
						+0.94
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90	76	9	68	0	—1 86
Ratnagiri	86	67	4	39	0	—1 04
Marmagoa	89.1	69.0	99	0.15		—1 02
Karwar	94.0	65	8	14	0	—1 35
DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY—						
HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.4	64	7	15	0	—1 15
Ahmednagar	97.2	62	8	36	0 12	—1 45
Poona	98	58	3	11	0	—1 84
Sholapur	97	67.5	6	26	0.09	—1 89
Bijapur	95	62	8	16	0	—1 84
Belgaum	92.9	62	8	9	0.7	—0 98
Aurangabad	97.1	54.0	8	7	0	—1 82
Nizamabad (Indur)	95	59.9	26	0	0.48	—2 22
Hyderabad	89.9	75.2	79	1	0 01	—2.06
MADRAS PENINSULA AND SOUTH MAHARATTA COUNTRY—						
Madras	88.2	77	1	83	5 77	—6 87
Calicut	90.7	77	2	75	3.60	—8.40
Cochin	87.8	71	5	95	16 45	+5 00
Colombo	95.1	69.0	93		27.65	+1 97
MADRAS PENINSULA AND MAHARATTA COUNTRY—						
Kodaikanal					1.72	
Salem	100	56	5	0	0.33	—1.88
Cuddapah	103	68	4	46	3 10	—10.26
Madras	94.4	73.2	84		35.97	0.66
Bangalore	94	62	6	41	3 50	—0.06
Coimbatore	96.0	67	8	93	3.38	—5.26
Trichinopoly	101	69.5	75		27.61	—18.93
Negapatam	98.0	73.9	90		66.40	—36.43

"NO JOKE!"

"NEVER FORGET YOUR TRUE-SELF."

"A Naturalist" writes to the Editor of "Young India":—

Brothers,

It is no joke to follow what Mahatma Gandhi says. However, if you can act in the play, then remember one thing which is most essential. Never forget your true self, though you are thrown in the fire, crucified on the Cross—no matter by enemies or your own brethren. Bear up with all impatience by love and fortitude and you my beloved brothers are sure to win the victory.

My experience of full 15 years in active service since 1905 (when none thought of Non-co-operation) teaches me that there is no solution whatever without Non-Co-operation. Of course sages, rishis, and saints have preached from time to time about this. By gaining victory over your *mun* (the bureaucratic raja within) you defeat the whole world and become *Jug-jit*.

I have returned badly wounded, not by enemies but by my own beloved brethren, whose interests I went to serve at the cost of everything near and dear in life.

May the Lord inspire the Bureaucracy to purify each one of you in the fire and grant you the courage to suffer in silence, with love, and come out a real Swarajist.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

March 3.

S S Purnea, Cuthbert, Busreh.
S S Warawala, Hutchings, Karachi.
S S Eastern Knight, Bierd, Calcutta.
S S Genzan Maru, Yoshioka, Calcutta.
S S Glensby, Edward, Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Tanfield, Pottinger, Calcutta.
S S Lepanto, Profumo, Calcutta.
S S Clan Robertson, Urquhart, Madras.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Trienfels for Liverpool etc.
Steamer Assyria for Liverpool etc.

S S Glensby:—The steamer Glensby, 2348 tons, Captain R. Edward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Tanfield:—The B I S N Co's steamer Tanfield, 2775 tons, Captain R R Pottinger, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Lepanto:—The Venice S N Co's steamer Lepanto, 2891 tons, Captain G Profumo, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Robertson:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson, 3103 tons, Captain P Urquhart, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Madras, with a general cargo.

S S Purnea:—The B I S N Co's steamer Purnea, 2126 tons, Captain J Cuthbert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 47 passengers.

S S Warawala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Warawala, 1343 tons, Captain E Hutchings, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with ballast.

S S Eastern Knight:—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer Eastern Knight, 4155 tons, Captain H Bierd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Genzan Maru:—The steamer Genzan Maru, 1998 tons, Captain F Yoshioka, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

EXPORT

March 3.

S S Assyria for Liverpool:—2000 cwts linseed oil cake, Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co.

S S Dongla for London:—10 bales woollen carpet, Thos Cook and Sons; 25 tons rosa wood, Miller's Timber and Trading Co; 43 cases Jabalpore bristles, J A Begbie and Co.

S S Caledonia for Gibraltar:—3 bundles cotton carpet, C H Monovji and Co.

S S Eastern Knight for New York:—1500 tons manganese ore, Central I Mining Co; 175 cwts gum olibanum, 187 cwts red pepper, 20 cwts cardamoms, M Jafferbhoy and Co; 160 cwts gum myrrah, E Nowroji and Co; 28 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co; 7 bales woollen carpets, Cox and Co.

S S Dongla for Antwerp:—2500 cwts ground nut, Ralli Bros.

S S Vechtdijk for Hamburg:—18 cwts rubber, N A Shamwala.

S S Kaisha for Osaka:—55 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Kawachi Maru for Tiensin:—350 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Kawachi Maru for Kobe:—150 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Kobe:—1200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, N Fatehally and Co.

S S Gangee Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Moji —300 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Kobe:—212 bales cotton, C Bomanjee and Co.

IMPORT

March 3.

S S Chybassa from Antwerp, Agents B I S N Co:—920 bags currie seed, 435 casks vermouth, 39 cases glassware, 260 cases beer, 44 crates bottles, 300 cases slates, 475 cases window glass, 435 cases flooring tiles, 86 cases wine, 481 cases spirit, 330 cases alkali, 24 cases liquor, 111 cases gin, 54 cases cheese, 177 cases chocolates, 500 cases brandy, 55 bags broken tiles, 15 bales paper, 25 casks alizarine paste, 45 bales straw board.

S S Oolobana from Rangoon, Agents B I S N Co:—95454 bags rice, 750 bags white millet.

S S Malacca from New York, Agents Nippon Yusan Kaisha:—100 bales cotton, 253 bubbles 82 kegs aniline dyes, 415 bubbles 767 cases lubricating oil, 150 cases grease.

S S Naldera from Australia, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—403 cases jams, 319 casks tallow, 65 H/c 108 cases tea, 87 cases bacon and cheese, 61 cases biscuits, 900 cases fruit, 100 bags sugar, 745 bags green tea.

A WORKMAN BEATEN TO DEATH.

CORONER'S ENQUIRY CONCLUDED.

The Coroner concluded his enquiry touching the death of Kisan Singh Bapu Sing, an employee of a Coal Contractor, who was found dead on the 16th ultimo in the coal yard of the Textile Mill.

Mr. Albert Powell, an Engineer in the Textile Mill, said that on the morning of the 16th February he heard of the death of the deceased and went to his hut and found the body lying about twenty yards from it. He sent for the police who came and removed the body. He saw a pool of blood near the body. The face and the back of his head had marks of injury and were covered with blood.

Visram Gangaji, a watchman in the Textile Mill, deposed that at 1 a.m. on the 16th February he heard a cry of woe and on going to the deceased's hut he saw, Gangadin Ramdin, Purson Gossai, Laxuman Khelbhai, Ramdas Nathu, Gangadin Dingu and Phunukhan Giraonkhan, in it. Some of the six persons wereholding the deceased down. They told him not to interfere or they would throw him into the boiler. So he ran away and while doing so met Dadu Pandu who was on night duty at the boiler house. The six suspects also used to work at the boiler house.

Dadu Pandu said that he heard somebody shouting "Don't Beat Me" and he ran towards the deceased's hut. He saw the six suspects near the deceased, who was lying on the ground. He got afraid and ran away.

The suspects were all present while the inquest was held.

The jury recorded that the death was due to the deceased's skull having been fractured but it was not known by whom it was done, though the evidence showed that the suspected men were more or less implicated.

CHIEF SCOUT AT KALIMPONG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KALIMPONG, March 2.

Sir Robert and Lady Baden Powell arrived here yesterday. Addressing the assembled scouts, Sir Robert told them how they could do their little bit in preventing future wars. Lady Baden-Powell exhorted the girls to become girl guides, whose chief duties were usefulness to others, being thorough in everything and in being cheery.

Economic & Financial Review.

FISCAL AUTONOMY.

BY KRISTODAS

Ever since the Joint-Committee's report on the Reforms Scheme was published there have been differences of opinion with regard to the interpretation of the clause therein relating to Fiscal Autonomy for India. Men like Lord Sinha contended that full Fiscal Autonomy as enjoyed by the Colonies was provided for India under this Joint Committee Report. In their opinion even the Colonial Fiscal Autonomy was not provided for by the Statute as according to a well-worn phrase the House of Commons did not like to be divested of its powers with regard to this question. On the contrary, representative leaders of Indian commerce and industry strongly affirmed that the so-called fiscal Autonomy contemplated by the Joint-Committee was merely a shadow of the real Fiscal Autonomy and that strenuous efforts must be made to secure full fiscal Autonomy for India. The object of the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas in moving his resolution with regard to Fiscal Autonomy in the Council of State appeared to be to clear up all doubts with regard to this question and to commit the Government of India to a definite line of policy. The resolution was to the effect that His Majesty's Government should be addressed through the Secretary of State with a prayer that the Government of India be granted full Fscal Autonomy under the direction of the Indian Legislature. The so-called free gift of self-Government to India, which has been exaggerated beyond all its merits by a few of its protagonists will appear to be quite hollow in nature when it is realised that with regard to the Central Government the powers of the people amount to nothing. It is conceded on all sides that one of the main causes of the present unrest is economic distress which itself is due to the entire lack of enthuiasm shown by the Government for the development of Indian industries and agriculture. It is a vicious circle in which we are moving for there is no hope for any progress on these lines till the great iron walls confronting us at every step in our onward march are raised to the ground. These iron walls are in the nature of the iniquitous company management of railways, restrictions with regard to the adjustment of fisca tariffs, etc. Until we get freedom with regard to these vitally essential matters it is hopeless to expect any radical change in the situation affecting the prosperity of this large country.

Policy of wait and see.

Unfortunately, there members in both the Houses of the Indian Legislature who appear to be in a mood of the policy of "wait and see". The assiduous praises by the Government of the so-called sobriety and common sense of the leaders of the Moderate opinion have to a certain extent played a havoc with a few mediocrities who appear to think that the whole burden of leading the country on sane and rational lines rests upon their shoulders. They have taken up the parrot-cry of the bearucracy "hasten slowly" and are prepared on every occasion to whittle down the effects of resolutions which have been moved and to tender gratuitous advice to their colleagues to withdraw the resolutions and accept in their stead assurances from Government members. Sir M. B. Dadabhoy went to the length of saying that the Council must confine its labour to making the Reforms a success and that after this period of apprenticeship the demand of Fiscal Autonomy would fructify. At this rate, he may as well demand a total cessation of all the activities of non-official members beyond the bare resolution of layalty or voting an address or two. Government members have adopted a noval form of tactics to confront the non-official members which is to make a show of accepting non-official resolutions as modified by amendments moved by them. Unfortunately, non-official representatives do not show a sufficiently strong back-bone to stick up to their resolutions and fall easy victims in the net prepared for them, by the official henchmen. The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai, however, displayd quite a refreshing independence in refusing to accept the innocent-looking amendment proposed by Sir George Barnes regarding the insertain of the words "subject to provisions of the Government of India Act, 1919" in lieu of the words "under the direction of the Indian Legislature." The insertion of these words, Mr. Lallubhai rightly contended, would have the effect of nullifying the resolution as it merely mentions that Fiscal Autonomy will be enjoyed by India as provided for by the Reforms scheme. This is a truism which everybody was expected to be familiar with. We are surprised that even a shrewd economist like Prof. Kale thought that the amendment was acceptable "as it laid down Fiscal Autonomy under the existing Act, which they could not overrule." It is just this change we want. Everybody knows that full Fiscal Autonomy was not given to India and yet there was a systematic attempt made from high quarters to cloud the whole issue by saying that India was going to enjoy the same fiscal freedom as was being done by the Colonies. Mr. Lallubhai's resolution has now made it clear that the Fical Autonomy provided for by the Reforms scheme, whatever it be, is not at least the same as fiscal freedom enjoyed by the Colonies. If the Government of India Act, 1919, does not provide for it and if some of our non-official members are more constitutional than some of the "constitutional" statesmen of the West, it is surely high time that there should be a concerted movement to get the Government of India Act, 1919, radically altered. Unfortunately, the vision of several of the members of the two Houses of the Indian Legislature appears to be limited by the terms of Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, Joint-Committee Report, and the Government of India Act. They are still believers apparently in the decennial revision by the Parliament and examining of claims of India to a larger doling out of Reforms concessions. To the majority of the people, however, all that is a thing of byegone ages and nothing less will satisfy the public mind than a complete over haul of the Government of India Act, 1919.

Drop in Government Securities.

One of the most pressing problems in the commercial world at present is the big drop in Government securities. Time after time the attention of the Government has been drawn to this aspect but apparently to no purpose. During the war period the Government were obliged to issue heavy loans at an increasing rate of interest and the result was that the former favourite Government securities began to drop down in popular favour and in price. Whenever the Government issued a new loan at an increased rate of interest during the war time sufficient care was taken to provide for conversion arrangements in order that purchasers of the old stock might not be losers. The same was, however, not done with regard to the 3 and the 3½ per cent. Government securities, presumably because these securities were of a very large amount and Government could not find a working method by which to give the holders of these securities the same facility as was provided to purchasers of war stock. The total of 3½ and 3 per cent. loans outstanding on the 31st March 1918, was Rs. 26,22,03,000 and it is surely a big problem how to give facilities to the holders of this large amount. At the same time it must be remembered that the majority of holders of these securities are just the class of people for whom special measures of redress are necessary. It is well-known that all the charities have got as one of the provisions investments of their funds in Government securities and in prewar-days the 3½ per cent. Government loan offered the most convenient medium for investments to trustees of charities and religious institutions. The same thing was done generally by people of fixed incomes and salaries who thought of providing for their families. The result is that all the charities and religious institutions, and widows and orphans are at the present rate of 3½ per cent. Government securities poorer by the loss of half of their property. The loss in interest may be to'erated as people have to take their chance of new investments fetching a higher rate of interest than what their old investments carried. The real crux of the question, however, is that if the holders of the 3½ per cent. Government loan go out in the market to sell off their scrips they will be getting only 8 annas in a rupee. It was, therefore, a very good step on the part of Sir M. B. Dadabhoy to move a resolution in the Council of State that a Committee consisting of members of both the Houses of the Indian Legislature should be appointed to explore the possibilities of improvement in the possession of existing Government stocks and to advise Government on the question of future loans both for State purposes and for railway and irrigation purposes. He observed that scarcity of money was one of the powerful operative causes and that loss of public faith in the old 3 and 3½ per cent. stocks as good investments was in the opinion of many exports more responsible for the present alarming depreciation than mere contraction in the volume of capital seeking remunerative employment. Such a loss of confidence is not only due to the existing political situation but to the fact of depreciation by 50 per cent. in Government securities. One of the methods which came to be familiar with the Government during the war for raising the required loans was short term bonds and securities. The public also have come to appreciate this more and more as they get an assurance that after a definite period of time they will get their money back in full. It must have been noticed that several leading representative institutions in their evidence before the Railway Committee laid it down that for the purpose of raising issues in future for railway requirements short term bonds would be far preferable to long term securities. This preference of the public for short term securities is, we believe, the result of world causes. Restlessness and unrest throughout the world, struggles between capital and labour, and trade depression more or less in all the countries have been the contributory causes of this change. It will take probably a long time, and a resettlement of Europe as well as Asia, to give back to the public mind that trust and that confidence which are coping stones of all trade and commerce. It behoves however all governments to take steps to see that this distrust in the public mind is soon removed.

Suggested Remedies.

Sir M. B. Dadabhoy suggested among other things the consolidation of all old Government stocks in such a manner that the new loans might bear an uniform rate by a well-considered system of conversion and secondly exemption from assessment under the Income-tax Act in future of the fact that a large proportion of the small holders were poor illiterate people, minors and purdahnashin ladies who were ignorant of their rights and were incompetent to enforce. The new loans raised by the Government and even the 6½ per cent. Development Loan raised by the Government of Bombay are free from income-tax and holders of the 3 and the 3½ per cent. Government securities may legitimately complain about this partiality shown to the new investors while they are left quite in the cold. While holders of 3 and 3½ per cent. Government securities are exempted from income-tax the total loss to the Government revenue will come up to about Rs. 30 lakhs. Out of this sum, however, Rs. 10 lakhs may be deducted as charitable and religious institutions must be enjoying exemption to that amount. This loss will surely not be deemed a considerable one looking to the fact that it is calculated to restore confidence to some extent in the old Government stocks and to raise their prices thus benifiting charitable and religious institutions and thousands of widows and orphans. Unfortunately, the Government could not accept the suggestion of Sir M. B. Dadabhoy regarding the appointment of a Committee and the latter had not the fortitude to stick to the terms of his resolution and succumbed to the new tactics of the Delhi beauraucracy with the result that the resolution as modified by an amendment moved by the Honourable Mr. Cook was accepted by the Council. The amendment was to the effect that the financial policy of the Government be so directed as to ensure the early rehabilitation of Government securities with due regard to the necessity of finding temporary debt and the provision of capital expenditure for productive purposes. All reference, however, to the appointment of a Committee is dropped and the public is in no way a whit the wiser through the passing of such a modified resolution.

Department of Indutries.

Almost all the members of the Bombay Legislative Council have unanimously castigated the spendthrift policy of the Government in running up expenditure on a colossal scale and it is superfluous to enter the field again here. One item however specially attracts our attention and is particularly suitable for treatment in these columns. It is the proposed appointment of three Assistant Directors of Industries for which a recurring budget provision of Rs. 36,000 is asked by the Government. It is remarked that in connection with the expansion and development of industries it is necessary to appoint Assistant Directors of Industries at Rs. 1,000 per mensem each one in Sindh, one in the Deccan and one to serve as a leave reserve. Generally it is customary with commercial offices first to find work and then to appoint men. Unfortunately the reverse is generally the case with Government Departments which appoint men first and then try to find the work for them. The Department of Industries, if one can judge from the report issued by it covering about a dozen and a half small pages, is not particularly overworked and yet even now it has got a cadre of several officers. It happens that one of these officers is an Indian. A sanskrit poet once remarked, that the dark spots in the moon increased here bbeauty. The Government Departments appear to appreciate this poetical maxim very well for they take care that the dark spots must not be too many. All the big Departments which have got a surfeit of European officers manage to have one or two Indian officers to escape criticism and if our information is correct, the Imperial Bank of India and even our local Indian banks with Indian Boards of Directors are not free from this policy. There is no mention whatever whether these three proposed appointments are to go to Europeans or Indians. Presumably selections have already been made and the appointments will most likely go to Europeans. Since the armistice the process of increasing the number of Europeans in all the Departments has been going on apace notwithstanding all the talk of the changed angle of vision and the new era. Take for instance the new Development Department. One should like to know how many officers have already been appointed to the Department and how many of them are Europeans and how many Indians. We may hope that the Bombay Council will put its foot down on the bank movements of Government Departments to increase the number of European officers in every possible manner.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

CLOSING PRICES

London, 2nd March 1921

Telegraphic Transfers—	—	1/3 5/8	Steady
Ban Silver Spot	—	31 1/2	Dull
Ban Gold	—	105/8	Quiet

New York, 2nd March 1921

	To-day's Prices.
March	11 45
May	11 85
July	12 28

Liverpool, 2nd March 1921

March	6 76
May	7 04
July	7 24
October	7 42

Liverpool, Feb. 28th.

	To-day's prices. Rales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
Sales of East Indians	nil
Imports	—
Mid American Spot fair demand	7.13
Egyptain F.G.F. Sakels	13.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time	11.10
	Mar. 11.87
	May 11.87
	July 12.02
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar. 10.90
	July 11.65

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool 28th Feb, 1921

Months.	To-day's prices.
Feb.	—
Mar.	6.80
Apl.	6.92
May	7.17
June	7.22
July	7.44
Aug.	7.54
Sep.	7.62
Oct.	7.67
Nov.	7.71
Dec.	7.74
Jan.	7.77
Feb.	7 80

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 28th Feb.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	—
Mar.	10/10
April	10/30
May	10/50
June	10/70
July	10/90
Aug.	10/90
Sep.	10/90
Oct.	10/70
Nov	10/70

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 28th.

M.G. Bengal, Good	4.10
" " Fully Good	4.60
" " Fine	4.85
No. 1 Oomra, Good	5.35
" " Fully Good	5.85
" " Fine	6.10
Broach, Good	6.65
" Fully Good	6.90
" Fine	7.15
Scinde, Good	3.98
" Fully Good	4.48
" Fine	4.73

COTTON.

London, 28th February 1921

Rentes 3% ..	58 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 —
" 2 months hence	32 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian and American Silver Dull.	
Discount, Bank of England rate amount paid into the Bank of England about 7% since 15th April 1920.	7 —
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	611/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	—
" 7 day market loans	—

METALS.

London, Feb, 28th 1921

English best Selected Copper	£71 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£68 3/8
Copper Braziers	£120 —
Yellow Metal	£11 —
Hard Spelter	£21 —
Corrugated Sheets	£31 —

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — France — 54 32

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£70 1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£77 —
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£85 3/8
Consols 2½%	£46 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	£33 1/2
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	£56 1/4
Government Securities 3%	£43 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May... 1/—

Tone:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Paid... 1/1

SEEDS.

London, 28th February 1921

RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship afloat Sellers—	87
" Months	—
" Name of Ports Argentine Afloat Sellers	72/6
" Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.	
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Cargo M/A Paid	77/6

Tone:—Quiet.

SHARES.

London, 28th Feb,

Chartered Bank	£14
Hongkong Bank	£101
National Bank	£36

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 28th Feb,

Fine White Java G. & F. Calcutta June. July Sellers—	33.9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb. Mar, value...	—
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Feb. Mar, value ...	—

Tone:—Better Indian demand made rate businessee.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Cotton— New York Feb, 28th.

	To-day's prices.
Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports	28,000
" Exports to Great Britain	nil
" " to Continent	38,000
Futures at New York Mar,	10,95
Futures at New York May	11,32
" July	11,70
Spot Cotton at New York	11.25
" " Orleans	11.25
Future at New Orleans Mar,	10 56
" July	11.30
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality)	69/16
Demand Bills	387.37
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined	99.1/2
" " Foreign	66 1/4

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, 1st March 1921

Months.	To-day's prices
Feb	—
Mar	66.
Apl	—
May	7 26
June	7.31
July	7.46
Aug.	—
Sep.	—
Oct.	7.34
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	—

Egiptian opening Quotations May — —

Prices taken at 10-10 a. m. nearest actual values

Standard Copper G. M. B.	63 3/8
Tin Block	155
English best Selected Copper—	71
Linseed Calcutta Mar. April Sellers Slow	£18 /2

New York, 1st March 1921

Demand Bills	388.50

EXCHANGE

London, 1st March 1921.

On London at Paris	53 8
" Italy	106 70
" Germany	237 00

DISCOUNTS.

Bank Bills 3 m/s	6 13/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	67/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/s	7 1/8
" " 6 "	7 1/2
Rentes 5%	42 1

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

March 3.

The Marwari Bazar opened easy this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach at Rs. 275 and gradually declined to Rs. 271. It then advanced till Rs. 274½ and again declined to Rs. 271½ which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 267½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 266½ advanced to Rs. 271 and closed at Rs. 269½.

In consequence of continued weak advices from America our market for ready cotton remains very dull and prices are declining steadily. About 2,500 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 3rd March 21.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	—	April-May	269 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	—	March	174
"	—	May	186
Fine Oomra	—	March	206
"	—	May	222

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay 3rd Mar 21

Fully Good M G Bengal	—	March	175
" "	—	May	185
Fully Good M G Broach	—	April-May	270
Fine M. G. Oomras	—	March	205
" "	—	May	221

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 3rd March 21.

Description.	Super-Fine	F G Good, fine	Good	Delivery,	
M.G. Bengal	215	200	185	170	—
M.G. Sind Punjab	215	200	185	170	"
M.G. Oomra No. 4	225	210	195	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	265	250	235	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	247	232	217	—	"
M.G. Khandesh No. 6	—	200	185	—	"
Broach	—	270	260	250	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd March 1921.

			Rs.	
Cotton	—	—	24143	Bales
Wheat	—	—	13091	Ours
Linseed	—	—	2527	"
Rapeseed	—	—	413	"
Gingellyseed	—	—	2398	"
Poppyseed	—	—	Nil,	"
Groundnuts	—	—	5891	"
Castorseed	—	—	Nil	"
Rice	—	—	116062	"
Myrabollams	—	—	3931	"
Cottonseed	—	—	26920	"
Mowrasseed	—	—	588	"
Gram	—	—	857	"
Juwar	—	—	1981	"
Masur	—	—	774	"
Barley	—	—	2084	"
Bajra	—	—	5522	"
Coal	—	—	3642	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1921.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	—	1-3	
Bank Demand	—	1-3	1/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	—	1/4	
Fcs. Demand	—	340	
American Dollars	—	416	
Hongkong Dollars	—	197	
Shanghai	—	267	1/2
Japan	—	198	
Singapore	—	184	

Market:—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS Co.

Daily Quotations for Brass and Copper.

March, 3rd, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	80	0	0
Do.	1	83	0	0
Do.	1½	81	0	0
Do.	1 1/8	81	0	0
Do.	1½	80	0	0
Do.	2	86	0	0

COPPER RATES.

March 2nd 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	78	0	0
Do.	1/	84	0	0
Do.	1¼	83	0	0
Do.	1 1.8	90	0	0
Do.	1½	88	0	0
Do.	2/	84	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		—		
Panch teka Joint		26	0	0
Copper English Bars		52	0	0
Brass-Bars		34	0	0
Lead		62	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations,

March, 3rd, 1921.

Ready.	Bazaar Rates Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	60	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	58	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	61	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	0	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	9	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	12	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	8	0
Teaseed, White 85-15	70	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	65	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	60	0	0
Teaseed, Black—	58	0	0
Poppyseed White	13	8	0
Groundnuts	60	0	0
Mowrassed	7	4	0
Barley—	50	0	0
Castorseed	45	0	0
Vras—Cotton Seeds	36	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	0	6
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept.			
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May	14	0	6
Linseed, Sept.			
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teaseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.			
Teaseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teaseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sep.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec			

IMPERIAL BANK RATES.

The Imperial Bank of India has this day reduced their rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE BANK.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 2.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and one fourth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and five sixteenths pence.

Sir Sankaran Nair, who is now in Madras, proceeds to Tanjore on Saturday and, as at present arranged, he will embark at Bombay for England about the 15th instant.

KOSMOS (Circular) TAXIMETERS

1st and 2nd claass

Cannot be tampered with. In this respect we claim that they are quite different to the other **Taximeters** in Bombay.

They can be converted to **Single Tariff** in half an hour, when the time comes.

"KOSMOS" TAXIMETERS

TAXI OWNERS READ THIS

We hire these Meters out at -/10 per day,

We keep them in order **Free of cost,**

We will exchange them for **Single Tariff** Meters when the time comes.

SOLE AGENTS:

STEWART-JACKS (Motors), Ltd.

6 NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.

RMAN COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

VON SIMONS' STATEMENT.

WORLD'S NEED OF "ECONOMIC FREEDOM AND EQUALITY OF RIGHTS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 3.

German counter-proposals were presented by von Simons to-day. In the course of his statement, von Simons said that, after deducting the reparation already paid from the fifty milliards of gold marks which was the capitalised value of Paris annuities, thirty milliards remained, which should be raised by International Loans. Germany would at first issue a loan of eight milliards, which would be offered for subscription at a low interest in all international markets, Germany guaranteeing service and redemption. Furthermore, Germany, in the next five years, would pay an annuity of a milliard gold marks, and was ready to co-operate in the reconstruction of devastated areas.

He declared that the German Government considered that these proposals fully covered the principles of giving the Allies a participation in Germany's economic improvement which the Allies sought to secure by a tax on German exports.

"PARIS PROPOSALS IMPRACTICABLE."

A later message states that von Simons during his statement at the Conference declared that the Paris proposals were impracticable, both economically and financially. Germany was prepared to go to the limits of possibilities of the event of her economic improvement, but any deduction less than twenty milliards which was Germany's estimate of reparation already paid, would necessitate the payments exceeding anything which would reasonably be expected for her economic improvement. He suggested the appointment of a mixed commission of experts to ascertain the exact value of reparations paid. Since it was impossible to raise the total amount payable after the foregoing deduction had been made by a single international loan, Germany would begin by financing and part issuing eight milliards, the redemption of which would begin after five years with one per cent. rising one and a half per cent. annually, Germany granting to holders the security necessary for the service of loan. Von Simons said that Germany's payment of five annuities would be covered by deliveries in kind, based upon a free intercourse of German and Allied Industries.

The value of Germany's work in reconstructing the devastated areas should be reckoned against annuities. The amount of Germany's reparation debt was not immediately covered. The International loan should carry five per cent. interest against which interest the five annuities should be reckoned, to May 1st, 1926. The amount of interest remaining uncovered should be added to the capital account on May 1st, 1926, without calculating at compound interest. All further provision of financing the remaining reparation debt of Germany could be reserved by future arrangements, especially with regard to the redemption which would not begin before May 1st, 1926. Additional instalments could be financed by means of International loans.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

Von Simons said that conditions in Article 431 of the Treaty of Versailles, namely the withdrawal of the troops of occupation would come into operation when payments defined in the foregoing statement had been made. All payments, which are still due from Germany under parts 8 and 9 of the Treaty of Versailles, namely, the reparation and financial clauses, shall be considered made as also the delivery of proceeds from the destroyed war materials, Germany's obligation to submit to liquidation and retention of Germany private property in the Allied countries.

Von Simons concluded by saying that in offering these proposals it was understood that a plebiscite of Upper Silesia should remain German, that commerce of the world should be freed from the existing impediments, and that economic freedom and equality of rights should be established throughout the world.

MR. L. GEORGE'S REMINDER TO VON SIMONS.

LATTER'S "COMPLETE MISUNDERSTANDING."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 3.

After von Simons had presented his long statement of counter-proposals, he proposed to read a memoranda when Mr. Lloyd George interposed and said that if von Simons thought it worth while to put in the documents he could do so, but in view of his general declaration he (Mr. Lloyd George) could not conceal from him that the German Government appeared to have a complete misunderstanding of the realities of the position. The Allies had already agreed that the proposal he had made was one which they could not examine or discuss as an alternative to the Paris proposals.

ALLIES' SURPRISE,

WILL NEGOTIATIONS FALL THROUGH?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 3.

The Allies, especially the French and Italians, are considerably surprised at the Judicrously inadequate German counter-proposals, which, summarised, mean 1,500 millions sterling payable in thirty-two years, compared with the Paris decision of 11,300 millions sterling, payable in forty-two years by the export tax. Indeed M. Briand opined that the acceptance of such an offer would mean the Allies paying their own debts. The belief that this is not the final word and that Germans are willing to make concessions has not improved the unfavourable impression which has been created. It is universally realised that further negotiations on this basis is futile and the Allies have decided to consult juridicial and military advisers, to-morrow, to draft a categorical reply which will be handed in on Thursday.

The Germans confess to their disappointment, and are talking of returning home, as they are unable to offer more. Meanwhile a prominent German, in an interview with Reuter's correspondent, promised that they would do nothing rash.

"NAVY SECOND TO NONE."

AMIRICA'S NEED FOR STRONG FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE.

NAVAL SECRETARY DEFINES POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 1 p.m. Mar. 3.

A message from Detroit states that new Naval Secretary Mr. Denby has not taken long to define the new Government intentions. In the course of a statement on the naval policy he said that their objective would be a navy second to none, trained to the minute with the best material. Mr. Denby added that while there was no fear of war with any power the United States were in a peculiar position which justified a strong first line of defence.

"AMBASSADOR IN ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS."

PRINCE AT THE FAREWELL BANQUET TO MR. DAVIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 1 p.m. Mar. 3.

The Prince of Wales last night attended the farewell banquet to Mr. Davis, American Ambassador, and in the course of a speech paid a tribute to the guest of the evening's service. He declared that he had been more than an Ambassador in the Anglo-American relations; he had been a true friend.

NEW U. S. WAR SECRETARY.

MR. J. W. WEEKS APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 1 p.m. Mar. 3.

A New York message states that Mr. Harding has appointed Mr. John W. Weeks Secretary of War. Mr. Weeks was a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1916.

DISARMAMENT OF SOUTH PERSIAN RIFLES.

QUESTION UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. March 3.

In the House of Commons at question-time, Mr. Harmsworth said that the Government was earnestly considering the question of disarmament or otherwise of the South Persian Rifles. Meanwhile, it was impossible to say definitely whether the evacuation of British troops would be completed by March 31st.

LORD MILNER ON HIS HONEYMOON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. March 3.

Lord Milner is on his honeymoon in the south of France with his bride Lady Edward Cecil, the widow of the late Colonel Cecil.

DEATH OF NICHOLAS.

KING OF MONTENEGRO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Marsh 3.

A message from Antibes (South France) announces the death of Nicholas, King of Montenegro.

[Nicholas, King of Montenegro, was born September 25, 1841 and ascended the Thron of Montenegro as Prince Nicholas August 13, 1860. He carried out a series of reforms: the army was rearmed an reorganized, an educational system was initiated and a Constitution under which the prince surrendered various prerogatives to the Senate was granted. In December 1900 Prince Nicholas assumed the title "Royal Highness. In October 1906 the first Montenegrin parliament assembled at Cettigne, and on the 28th of August 1910, Prince Nicholas assumed the title of King. "His system of Government, which may be described as a benevolent despotism, was perhaps that best suited to the character of his subjects."]

GERMAN OFFER FOR REPARATION.

TO ASTONISH THE WORLD.

ATTITUDE OF NEW AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 1 p.m. Mar. 3.

The Germans are evidently impressed with the extent of their counter proposals. One delegate told a "Daily News" representative to-day that the magnitude of German offer would astonish the world. Simons, meanwhile, is maintaining silence. He declares that Cabinet has definitely instructed him not to make any statement for publication yet. One factor, not overlooked by the Allies in connection with the settlement of the reparation question is the attitude of the new American administration which may end the state of war with Germany and push ahead commercial relations. The American administration would most likely frown most violently on the French occupation plans in the event of German perverseness.

GERMANY AND REPARATIONS

PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Marsh 3.

Mr. Lloyd George to-day opened the Conference by announcing that the Allies had decided to consider in the first place reparations and in second disarmament. Von Simons then spoke. The Conference adjourned after two hours and the Germans left first, von Simons looking pale and troubled.

Allies met at Downing Street this afternoon.

ANTI SEMITIC FEELING AMONG GERMAN NATIONALISTS.

AN OMINOUS INCIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 1 p.m. Mar. 3.

A message from Berlin states that the police were prepared for disorders on February 27th but the outbreak was confined to a number of students wedring anti-Semitic and Nationalist emblems, attacking the Jews hustling and striking them with sticks. The police restored order after half an hour. The incident is ominous of the temper of the German Nationolists this being the first attack on the Jews since revolution.

EMPIRE CONFERENCE OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

TO FORM NON-SECTARIN AND NON-PARTISAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. March 3.

A message from Cape Town states that the Empire Conference of the ex-service men which was addressed by Field-Marshal Haig and General Smuts adopted a resolution for the formation of a non-sectarian and non-partisan British Empire League incorporating al the ex-service organisations of the Empire.

MOTOR LORRIES FOR RUSSIA

SLOUGH CO'S AGREEMENT WITH KRASSIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 1 p.m. Mar. 3.

M. Krassin is expected in London tonight. The Slough Trading Company has signed an agreement with M. Krassin to supply Russia with reconstructed motor lorries immediately the Anglo-Russian agreement is signed.

(Continued from Column 4.)

spending of Rs. 7,000 for this artistic purpose and the next item of sanctioning one lakh and ten thousand for the Ducal visit was also passed, Mr. Ibrahim Haji withdrawing his opposition to it.

Mr. Crerar's Debut.

The close of the day's work witnessed the debut of Mr. Crerar, well-known as a former Private Secretary to the Governor. In resisting the motion to omit the grant of Rs. 24,000 for an additional post in the Home Department, he made a judicious and well-reasoned statement of the Government case. The Government want a Deputy Secretary in the Home Department and Mr. Crerar, now Home Secretary gave the House an admirable idea of the varied duties the incumbent of the new post will have to discharge. A Labour Board was going to be created, the problem of the cost of living was to be surveyed in a statistical manner. There were many other excellent things of ameliorative importance to be done, and Rao Sahib Harilal Desai promptly withdrew his amendment and the House settled down to an interesting debate on the motion of Rao Bahadur Kale regarding the salaries of the President and the Deputy President.

COUNCIL IMPRESSIONS.

(From our Special Representative.)

Thursday, March 3.

The Council continues to be engaged in the watchful exercise of the art of pruning. There are some whose pruning knives are sharp, others new to the task whose instruments are blunt. The Government gracefully yield now and then and withdraw their proposals when they feel that pruning process will be successful if they continue their resistance to the operation.

Whose Welfare—Officers or Ryots?

Those who want to effect economy in the budget are inclined to do so mainly in two directions. They do not want at the present time when financial stringency is so evident and unavoidable, the lavish expenditure of the addition of new posts, nor do they relish in the present budget the various provisions, large or small, for giving the Government subordinates more roomy headquarters or motor garages. The Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta had to defend the spendthrift attitude of a department under him—the Forests as best as he could, when the question of employing the services of a railway engineer and a saw expert in the Forest department came up. A good deal was made of the fact that the Forest department was a money-making department, but as Mr. Pahaljani whose knowledge of facts is always precise, pointed out the Government explanation "did not foretell any contemplated increase in the revenue." No saw experts were employed in other provinces he said and he had abundant evidence that the Malabar forests were producing very good results economically without their assistance. "Has the hon. member any personal experience", interjected Sir George Curtis, expecting perhaps that this sledge hammer blow of an interruption would reduce to atoms the contention of Mr. Pahaljani and silence him as regards saw experts. "I have personal information" quietly and imperturbably retorted the member for Sukkur, and he made out a good case against this extravagance. The fact that the Secretary of State had sanctioned these appointments provisionally made some impression however on the hon. members and the motion was not pressed to a division. The needs of the Forest department were found to be however many and varied and the net result of those needs is going to cost the Presidency more than two lakhs. They want steam rollers for roads which are to be laid out in hitherto unopened territory. Cart roads do not want the luxury of steam rollers, remarked one hon. member, but the satire of this zealous economist was lost on a House very intent to make progress. Mr. Dadubhai Desai wanted to shorten business and hoped to speak on three various but inter-relating items together. This the President informed with the spirit of a parliamentary constitutionalist could not possibly allow and the House settled down to the tedious work of having a motion moved in a minute long speech by the mover, and then withdrawn by him after a cursory debate

Government Ingenuity.

It was at this stage that the Government bench showed some signs of parliamentary tactics. They agreed to drop some matters in order to insist upon the retention of some others. Matters which related to the problem of wire fencing of official quarters, or of providing more rest houses for forest rangers. Mr. Mehta said he could not press, and the spectacle of Government yielding to such popular pressure even if it was with reference to a few thousands greatly pleased the House.

The race for withdrawals then began in earnest and one wondered why hon. members were guilty of wasting public stationery if at the last moment they were so quick in withdrawing their motions for reducing grants, or omitting them without giving anybody else a chance of debating upon the matter, but there are stubborn fighters like Mr. Pahaljani and Mr. Lalbhai Ambaram who make a practice of sticking to their guns. When the House came to consider the grants for works for which capital amounts are kept, as for example Canal works in Sindh, it was evident that these doughty champions had nothing to object if a sluice was to be repaired, or a head regulator was to be constructed, but they came down with righteous wrath upon any proposals for additions and alterations for officers' bangalows, or inspection bungalows or rest houses. It appears many of these alterations are necessary from the official point of view in Sindh, and Mr. Pahaljani who knows Sindh, was able to bring interesting detail with local colour in support of his arguments for economy. In fact he called upon Mr. Baker who had abundant experience of Sindh in his varied judicial work there to support him, but that officer could only say that in the particular matter of additions and alterations to the Executive Engineer's office at Nawabshah, the compound in which these structures lay had an area of three acres, and that the Engineer's bungalow had nothing to do with office accommodation. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the member-in-charge, could make out a lawyer's case for the series of proposals which were to result in providing the P. W. D. officials in Sindh with more comfortable quarters and rest houses. In fact, Sir Chimanlal was given a far greater lattitude by the President, than was given yesterday by him to the Hon. Mr. Mehta. Sir Chimanlal in introducing his budget head was allowed to make a fairly long preliminary speech, a facility denied to Mr. Mehta. As many of the matters contained in the motions for reduction of grants as regards irrigation works in Sindh were technical, the legislative business of passing them after the motions had been withdrawn proceeded with an agreeable celerity, and shortly before five o'clock the House came to pass items in general administration, the first of which was the interesting one of purchasing portraits of past Governors. Nobody objected to the

(Continued in Column 3.)

MINISTERS' SALARIES.

PLEA FOR REDUCTION.

"PREFER HONOUR TO MONEY"

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

On taking his seat in the morning the President informed the Council that the six days following the discussion of Government grants—from the 14th to 20th March—would be given to non-official member's business after which the Council would be prorogued. He also informed the Council, in response to a complaint from Mr. Godbole, that he was going to appoint an informal committee to look into grievances of the members in regard to the seating arrangements and other conveniences. The first subject that came in for discussion was the appointments of a Railway Engineer and saw expert each on Rs. 1,500 per mensem. It was stated during the course of a very lengthy discussion that these men were required for the better exploitation of forests. Mr. Godbole opposed the provision, but Mr. Cowasji Jehangir supported the grant in a vigorous speech. He pleaded that they should be rather lenient towards "transferred" subjects and that the Council should give a fair chance to the Ministers and that they should not cut down their demands. While Mr. Pradhan was speaking, the President rather severely told the Council, on two or three members getting up on a point of order, that he would enforce perfect order and decorum in the Council. He informed the members that whenever they rose on a point of order they should only half-get up in their seats, in order to catch the eye of the President, and then when he called on them to speak they were at liberty to get up to their full length. The grant was sanctioned by the Council ultimately without resort to a division.

NUMEROUS WITHDRAWALS.

About two hundred items were in the afternoon, withdrawn by the members after an assurance from the Minister and the Member in charge that they were essential. And what looked like a formidable list of motions melted away, as motion after motion was withdrawn. This process was repeated in most cases, but an item of Rs. 3,000 for alterations to Public Works inspection bungalow at Damhalo under "works for which capital accounts are kept" was objected to by Mr. Pahaljani, the stalwart from Sindh., Mr. Harilal Desai had a similar motion standing in his name but after hearing Mr. Baker's explanation he did not feel satisfied with it and insisted on its being put to vote, and not feeling disposed to agree to the verdict of the President which was against him, he desired to have the question decided in the division lobby; the result of the division was that 36 votes were given in favour of the omission and 30 against it. Mr. Pahaljani, therefore, won a victory over Government.

At the fag-end of the meeting, Rao Bahadur Kale's motion for the reduction of the Ministers' salaries from Rs. 64,000 each to Rs. 3,000 was taken up at the request of the leader of the house Mr. Kale made a long speech saying that Ministers in other countries were getting very little, and India alone should not pay more; he also said that pay was not the criterion of a man's status.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council took place yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presiding.

At the commencement the President announced that the Governor had informed him that he had been pleased to allot the six week days following the days allotted to Government demand for grants—that is to say six days after the 14th would be set apart for the business of non-official members. At the close of that time the Council would be prorogued.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole then complained to the President that the members sitting to the left of the President were suffering from the glare and the Surgeon-General had informed him that he had got a severe headache thereby. They were also unable to see the hon. members who were sitting opposite to them.

The President said he would be glad to receive any complaints from the members in his office, and he was going to appoint a committee, informally of course, to remove their grievances.

RY. ENGINEER AND SAW EXPERT.

The head, "Forest", was then taken up for further consideration. Mr. B. G. Pahaljani moved that the item for Rs. 36,000 for the appointment of a railway engineer and a saw expert be omitted. It was stated that to obtain the full benefit from the forests it was necessary to construct the forest tramways and light railways. The Secretary of State had been requested to recruit an experienced officer with a knowledge of the possibilities of such means of transport. The saw expert was required for maintaining proper supervision over the work of sawing and of adjusting and keeping the saws in good order. The officers would have to be paid not less than Rs. 1,500 per mensem each to start with. After a good deal of discussion the grant was sanctioned by the Council, there being no dissentient.

In the afternoon after lunch almost all the items were withdrawn, some after a slight explanation from the Minister and others after a little discussion. Only one item for Rs. 500 for providing a motor house standing in the name of Mr. Lalbhai Ambaram had to be put to vote, as the mover said in these times it was an unnecessary luxury. But the Council did not accept the proposition and it was rejected.

The whole demand under the head of Forest was then put to vote as amended, after a few items had been spontaneously withdrawn by the Minister, and the motion was agreed to. Altogether, after the deletion of certain minor demands on behalf of Government by the Minister, the saving amounted to about a lakh of rupees under various items.

The total number of the withdrawn items was about a hundred.

The heads of "Irrigation" and "Registration" were also adopted without much discussion and there was nothing controversial here. In these cases also about a hundred items were withdrawn on Mr. Chimanlal's assurance that they were absolutely necessary.

The Council sanctioned a sum of Rs. 110,000 for expenses at Government House in connection with the "Royal Visit" which came under General Administration.

MINISTERS' SALARIES

The Council then took up Mr. R. P. Kale's motion for reducing the salaries of Ministers from Rs. 192,000 to Rs. 108,000.

Mr. Dumasia rose to a point of order, and asked whether the fate of his resolution would be decided by the result of this motion.

The President said he could not give an answer to the question in anticipation. When the resolution was approached they could decide at that particular time.

Rao Bahadur Kale said the question was not a mere question of salary; it was a question of principle. In Japan the Ministers did not get more than Rs. 21,000 per annum; the same was the case in America; and in England they were paid about Rs. 4,000 per month. They must not fix the salaries of their Ministers by the amount they were paying to the Executive Councillors. They were complaining about the top-heaviness of the administration, which was due to the officers being imported from a foreign country. The advocacy of more Indians being employed was based on the principle of their cheapness. It was cheaper to employ Indians, and it was a necessity in the case of a poor country like India.

SALARIES NOT A CRITERION OF STATUS.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee had decided that the status of Ministers should be the same as that of the Councillors, and he therefore, thought that salaries had nothing to do with the status. If they were paid less salary it need not be supposed by any one that they were inferior in status to the Executive members. They must make a begining now, so that they could claim afterwards that the same principle should be applied in the case of other departments. Equality of status being assured the amount of salary was of secondary importance. He thought it was the duty of public men to prefer honour to money. Here was an opportunity for the Ministers of showing to the people that they were willing to make sacrifices for the sake of their country, and that they were not willing to take much money from the poor taxpayer. It might be said that the lower salaries would not attract good men, but to say that was to doubt the patriotism of Indians. It would be necessary, in course of time, to appoint more Ministers and if they were going to pay them Rs. 64,000 each it would be impossible for them to increase their number. Once they laid down the principle for cheapening the administration of the country there was a bright future before them.

HOURS OF SESSIONS OF COUNCIL.

Before the adjournment the President said he had received two communications—one signed by 50 members of the Council requesting the President to hold the meetings from 2-30 to 6-30 p.m. in order to enable them to do their ordinary work in the morning and then do the Council work in the afternoon. The other communication was signed by 20 members from the mofussil asking the President to hold the meetings from 11-30 to 2-30 and then from 3-30 to 5-30; these members protested against the former proposal, as it caused the greatest inconvenience to them in finding accommodation in the city. Some of them had fallen ill or were about to do so. The President thought it was rather a serious consideration and under the standing orders he had absolute power to fix the time of the meetings.

Sir G. Curtis said they would guarantee the same hours of attendance as the counter proposers did.

The President said the best thing would be for the representatives of both sides to have a conference to settle matters amongst themselves and then place their proposals before him, instead of putting him into the difficulty of having to decide on the question. He asked them to hold a round-table conference of leaders of both sides and come to a decision in the matter so that a *via media* could be found.

About the question of the inconveniences suffered by the members, the difficulty of hearing the speeches and other matters he was going to appoint a committee which he would name later on.

The Council then adjourned till 12 o'clock to-day.

SLAUGHTER OF COWS.

MOTION FOR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE LOST.

COUNCIL OF STATE; THURSDAY'S MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 3.

The Council of State met this morning, Mr. Muddiman presiding. The business is purely non-official and the agenda contains six resolutions. The Hon. Syed Raza Ali (Allahabad) took on oath of allegiance.

Mr. Moncrieff Smith, Secretary, read a message from the Secretary, Legislative Assembly, saying that at its meeting of the 1st March, the Assembly rejected the motion to commit to a Joint Committee the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure 1893 and the Court Fees Act 1870.

Sir William Vincent requested the President to give his ruling as to what measures should now be taken under the rules.

The President said that a mistake arose at this step that, after the motion in question was adopted by the Council of State on Monday, the 28th February, it was put on the agenda paper of the Assembly the next day. Thus sufficient time was not allowed to the lower Chamber to examine the Bill. Now that the reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee had been rejected by the Assembly, the position of this House was that, if members were willing, in all circumstances, to consider a further motion for reference to a Joint Committee, that motion could not be made in this session. Other alternatives were, however, open to this House. They could get the Bill republished, or refer it to a select committee of the House, but they could not again refer it to a joint committee.

SLAUGHTER OF COWS.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha moved for prohibition, by legislation, of slaughter of cows in India for food except for sacrifice on Bakrid and for the appointment of an All-India Commission that might enquire and report on the measure which should be taken to improve the breed and increase the number of milch and agricultural cattle in India. He made a long speech in which after comparing the growth of cattle in India with that in Switzerland, Denmark, Canada, New Zealand and other countries he pointed out the need of agricultural cattle in this country and for improvement in quality of breed for agricultural purposes.

Sir Umar Hayat said Mussalmans were prepared to a certain extent to stop cow killing and meet the Hindus half way, but total stoppage was absolutely impossible and it would be unwise for Government to legislate in the matter.

Nawab Abdul Mahud Majid pointed out that any legislation in this matter would affect the poor classes of Mahomedans who were mostly meat-eaters. Government should not compel Mussalmans to go against the legislation by taking any unwise step and the question must be decided by mutual cooperation between Hindus and Mahomedans and not by any Government legislation in the interests of good feeling and good relationship between the two communities. He appealed to Lala Sukhbir Sinha not to press the resolution to division.

Mr. C. N. Seddon pointed out from the last two quinquennial reports to show that there had been a steady increase in the number of cattle in India after the last famine and observed that what was wanted was not increase but an improvement in their quality.

Sirdar Jogendra Singh also spoke and asked the mover not to press his resolution.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Hon. Mr. Sarma admitted that there was a good deal of feeling among the Hindus that somehow Government should interfere and safeguard their religious sentiment. On the other hand, Government had received a huge protest from Mahomedans against any interference by legislation. There was a large body of people who were not governed strictly by any religious sentiments but who were under the impression that economic situation of the country demanded such a legislation. But taking an all India view of the question there was no cause for alarm in the number of cattle. During the last decade the average number of export cattle was .001 of the number existing in this country. The question was not so much one of quantity as of quality and with this in view Government had taken steps to prevent export of good quality of Ongole cattle from Madras Presidency.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna applied for closure which was agreed to and the motion was put in two parts, the first for prevention of slaughter of cows except on Bakr-Id, and the second for a committee of inquiry with a view to improve the breed and increase the number of milch and agricultural cattle. The first part was put to the vote and lost, the second part was also lost, when Lala Sukhbir Singh claimed division which resulted in 15 voting for and twenty seven against. The Hon. Mr. Sastri was seen among those voting against.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 3.

The weather has been dry except for a light fall in Silchar. The temperature is high in North-West India.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

ORDER AGAINST MR. DAS.

NOT TO ENTER MYMENSINGH.

TWO OTHER LEADERS ASKED TO PAY SURETY.

COMPLETE HARTAL OBSERVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 3.

The first case of its kind against non-cooperation movement in Bengal occurred at Mymensing yesterday. Mr. C. R. Das with his wife and a few others reached Mymensing railway station at noon yesterday, when a notice over the signature of Mr. Vaughan Stephen, Additional Magistrate, ordering him not to enter the town as it will lead to breach of the peace was served on Mr. Das who, obeying the order remained at the station.

Shortly after this, two other orders were served on Mr. Mon Mohan Neogi, Secretary Mymensing Association, and Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed, Secretary, Khilafat Committee to furnish sureties for good behaviour for six months in that their conduct was calculated to disturb the local Matriculation examination. When these orders were made known, all shops were closed and a complete *hartal* was observed. Pleaders and muktears resolved to suspend practice for seven days.

"A FAMILY ARRANGEMENT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"One in better know," who enters into a defence of what you felt obliged to characterise as "a family arrangement" obtaining in the office of the Controller of Marine Accounts, Bombay, does not appear to know half the facts at close range which he expects the public to accept at his hands. You never stated anywhere that the selection of the staff for transfer from Calcutta to Bombay was made by the Controller, but it must strike the public still as extraordinary that under the Controller and in positions of close and joint responsibility three persons should be working who are so intimately related to one another as father, son and son-in-law. The statement by "one in better know" that "one of them" is under another officer and the other is only partially working under him (Rao Bahadur) is only a "half-truth," as your correspondent would describe it. Both the son and the son-in-law, I understand, are under the direct control or in direct connection with the father in the matter of the bills coming up for payment. I do not suggest that there is anything morally at fault in the arrangement, but I do maintain that this "family arrangement" is undesirable for obvious reasons in a public office and should be got rid of, if it were only for the sake of appearances. Then again, there is the other "half-truth" in your present correspondent's letter, which says that "the present Controller has made only 24 appointments (out of a strength of 150 men) and of these *half were local men*." The half-truth lies in the fact that "these half" though *locally recruited*, are all, save one, hailing from the presidency to which the Controller belongs. Is this a fact or not? My information is that all save one of these appointments made by the Controller locally, have been conferred on persons belonging to the same presidency as the Controller. Does this show that the "Controller is giving every facility for Bombay men?" If the Controller is anxious to give "every facility" to Bombay men, the public would also like to know why he has so far refrained from absorbing in his department men from the establishment employed under the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, though definitely directed to do so by the Government of India, Finance Department, in their orders dated 22nd October 1920? Why is it, also, that the Controller is averse to sanctioning "local allowance" to the employees of the four Departments in the office of the Director of the R. I. M. who are mostly Bombay men, while those who are immediately under the Controller and 70 out of 80 of whom belong to the same presidency as himself, have been granted the allowance?— "One in better know" is mistaken in thinking that you complained of the meagreness of the pay allowed to M.A.'s and M.Sc's in the advertisement. The point of your complaint, so far as I can see, was rather that the Controller should be advertising for candidates of such extraordinary qualifications for mere temperary clerical posts carrying pay up to Rs. 100.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

ARMS LICENSES AND N. C. O.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I submit herewith true copy of the memo issued by the worthy and well-known Collector of Dharwar to the License-holder. I need not write about the District-Magistrate who has become very conspicuous in dealing with such matters. He has also withdrawn the Licenses of two other gentlemen who are in no way connected with Non-Cooperation movement. Mr. Balaji Sir Desai was holding his License for self-protection. He, too, has no hand in the movement. Still, the Collector believes him to be a Non-Cooperator. I hope you will do justice by commenting on the order, in your esteemed paper.

Yours, etc.,

L. K. DESHPANDE.

Nawalgund.

Nawalgund, Feb. 27.

N.C.O.
No. 1/1 of 1921.

Memo.

Mr. Balaji Devasi Sir Desai of Nawalgund, is informed that the District-Magistrate he is believed to be "Non-Cooperationist" i.e. hostile to the state.

General stamp for Rs. 5 is here with returned.

R. B. KITTURA,
for District-Magistrate,
Dharwar.

LOVE GROVE TRAGEDY.

STATION ENGINEER'S EVIDENCE.

The Coroner and a common jury went on with the further inquiries regarding the deaths of six labourers who were the victims in the Lovegrove Pumping station tragedy on the 23rd February.

Inspector Barnes led the evidence and Mr. Sorab Banaji Bar-at-Law, watched the proceedings on behalf of the relatives of Hussein Khan Jivankhan, one of the six victims.

MR. S. PAGE'S DEPOSITION.

Mr. S. Page, the Engineer at the pumping station, deposed that on the day in question repairs were being carried out at the sluice gate near the Bridge of the pumping station as the gates were leaking. The coolie were sent down in charge of a *Mucadam*. He (witness) was supervising the work. There were steps to get down to the gates. A ladder was fixed on each gate for the workmen to go up and down. There were also two wooden ladders. The breadth of the gate is twenty feet.

While the work was proceeding a man who was on the hinge of a gate fell off the gate into the silt. Witness gave orders for another ladder to be put down and called his Sub-assistant engineer to help him. The ladder was put down and the witness went down and then ordered a rope to be lowered. When he reached the bottom of the ladder he saw two men struggling in the silt. One was about ten feet from the witness and the other close to him. He caught the latter and supported him. He tried to catch the ladder when he lost consciousness and he knew nothing till he regained consciousness in the hospital. The tide was out at the time of the occurence. There was no offensive smell at the time. There was an offensive smell some times when the tide was out. The silt was caused by the sewage coming in from the sea. It had not been cleared for eighteen months. The silt wherein the men were working was about two and a half feet thick. The silt was soft.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Replying to the Coroner the witness said nothing was done to make sure that it was safe for the men to work in the silt. He was treated in the Hospital for asphyxiation from mono-oxide gas.

Replying to Mr. Banaji, witness said he did not see Husseinkhan Jivankhan when the men were working in the silt. He did not know if any of the men objected to working in the silt.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Douglas Macdonald, an Assistant Engineer at the pumping station, said he was about a hundred yards from the sluice when he saw people running towards the bridge. He went there and saw Mr. Page at the bottom of the gate in an unconscious state. He was being held up by Hoosseinkhan and Mr. Sukhia, a Sub-Engineer. He (witness) hurried down the ladder and tied a rope round Mr. Page's waist. He was scarcely a minute down when Husseinkhan said he was feeling giddy and fell.

Witness also was fainting. After seeing Mr. Page tied and hauled up he clinched up. Mr. Sukhia also went up by another ladder. Witness felt an offensive smell when he was down below. Mr. Sukhia helped him to go up when he was feeling suffocated and giddy. When he was down he saw another man struggling but as both he and Mr. Sukhia were feeling ill and giddy they could not go to the help of the man.

Further enquiries have been postponed.

TELEPHONE BUILDING ON FIRE.

ONLY KITCHEN DAMAGED.

The Bombay Telephone Building was on fire yesterday morning. This is one of those spacious stone-built houses in the Fort, that adds much to the beauty of the locality.

At 10-45 p.m. a *hamal* noticed flames in a kitchen on the fourth floor of the building where several employees of the Telephone Company are housed. An alarm was raised and Fire Brigade was at once communicated with, whereupon engines from Fort, Bhuleshwar and Gowalia Tan followed by those from Babula Tank, and Mandvi appeared on the scene and began operations to cope with the fire which was brought under control at 11-15 a.m., after the whole roof and the paint of the entire kitchen were burnt off. As a north-easterly breeze was blowing at the time, the fire could have spread to the whole building had not the Brigade arrived and began work in good time.

The damage caused by the fire to the building is estimated to be Rs. 3,500 and the cause of the fire is ascribed to he the over heating of a copper chimney resting on wooden eaves. The building was insured with several Fire Insurance Companies.

Superintendent Carter, Inspector Mayne Deputy Inspector Stokes and Sub-Inspector Sabaji were present on the spot since the fire was noticed.

The Imperial Bank of India has from Thursday (March 3) reduced their rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent. (A.P.)

The report and balance sheet of the British India Corporation Ltd. of Cawnpore has been published. The net profits exceed seventy lakhs. (A. P.)

IMPERIAL BUDGET.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 2.

Commenting on the Government of India's Budget, the "Englishman" says:—Mr. Hailey's explanation and apology for the Exchange policy of Government is feeble and inadequate. There is no cumulative effect of extra taxation as the punishment of mercantile community by sweeping import duty on necessary articles of trade will be deeply and rightly resented. Now duties will have penalising effect upon British manufacturers. Income tax impost has been screwed up with the deliberate intention of making further raids upon the dividends of companies.

The "Statesman" describes it as a most dismal budget and says the country will derive no moral or material benefit from the excess of expenditure over the revenue and it is likely to provoke criticism and even active opposition in the Council. New taxes will increase the cost of living for all classes, and may lead to demands for increase of pay, whereas the main object of Government should be to reduce the cost of living. The paper apprehends these taxes will be treated as part of ordinary income of Government. Exactions ought to have been more widely distributed, instead of concentrating upon one section of the community.

The "Indian Daily News" says:—Indian poor are already heavily saddled with rates, and if the reformed regime intends adding to them, it had better not come at all. It is no good telling that they have got vote and therefore they must pay. The Budget is sure to raise a chorus of opposition. It is utterly disappointing.

The "Bengalee" says:—The Budget will be received in the country with feelings of uneasiness, apprehension, and anxiety. In imposing taxes, it has not left the poor man's pocket untouched. An increase of postal rate will handicap free development of press. While the poor man's necessaries have not escaped the attention of Mr. Hailey, he has allowed military expenditure to mount forward to a figure which cannot be contemplated without serious misgivings.

The "Bharat Mitra" describes it as a Budget of darkness. Selection of dutiable commodities is on the whole a fair hit. The huge deficit does but represent the bureaucratic way of irresponsible criminal extravagance.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 2.

Commenting on the Imperial Budget, the "Madras Mail" says: Mr. Hailey's budget bears much stronger resemblance to the old-fashioned type of financial statement, characterised in the main by prudence. The reception of Mr. Hailey's austere proposals will indicate whether Indian finance will continue along its old prudent lines or whether the advent of popular control will involve adoption of financial policy of adventure. Regarding new taxation, the paper says where reduction of expenditure is impossible, it must be met by taxation.

The "Hindu" says:—Increase in recent years in our military expenditure has now assumed proportions of scandal. The paper urges determined efforts should be made by the country to get this unconsciously high burden reduced. Regarding fresh taxation the paper says:—"Luxury taxes and taxes on higher incomes, granted that taxation is necessary, are unexceptionable, but enhanced postal duty in short is a vicious tax on all sorts of enterprise and must be jettisoned.

"New India" says:—It is a precarious budget and in spite of the Finance Member's forced optimism that on a long view the present condition is only the indispensible prelude to a revival of trade on a new and lower level of general prices, there is nothing to assure financial stability during the coming year. It is unfortunate that the Assembly starts on its new career with a crisis in the country's finance.

"Justice" says:—Whatever may be the causes for this additional taxation at a time when the cost of living has gone up by leaps and bounds, the pressure felt will be very great.

TROUBLE AT TRICHUR.

DETAILS GATHERED BY CONGRESS DEPUTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 3.

"The Hindu" publishes a message from a Calicut correspondent giving further particulars regarding trouble in Trichur owing to a fight between Hindus and Muslims on one side and Christians on the other in regard to Khilafat and Non-Cooperation. All public offices and institutions are reported to have been closed, and private houses deserted. Signs of looting and pillages are also seen everywhere. These reports, the correspondent says, were furnished by two gentlemen whom the Congress and Khilafat Committees in Calicut had deputed to Trichur to study the situation.

Official & Personal.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint the Hon. Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Kt., B.A., LL.D., to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay on the expiry of his present term of office.

Major R. L. Benson, D.S.O., M.C., late 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, Reserve of Officers, to be temporary Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, with effect from the afternoon of 5th March 1921, vice Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Greig, C.I.E., Indian Army, proceeding on leave.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd were the guests at dinner of Rear-Admiral Thomine on board the "Montcalm" on Thursday.

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

SCARCITY OF ORDERS.

PROPOSAL TO CLOSE DOWN TEMPORARILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Marsh 3.

Owing to the scarcity of orders and continued accumulation of stocks Lancashire cotton trade is proposing to close down from March 18th to March 30th.

This will affect five hundred thousand operatives.

PARALYSING EFFECTS OF TRADE DEPRESSION.

THOUSANDS OF MINERS IDLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 1 p.m. Mar. 3.

The paralysing effects of trade depression are complicating the difficulties of the coal problem. The fall in output in consequence of slackness of business has obliterated the whole wage advances of forty-two pence per shift secured by the miners in the November strike settlement. Twenty-two thousand miners are idle in the Rhondda district and it is estimated that over seven thousand colliery workers in South Wales are unemployed or on short-time.

NON-COOPERATING PROFESSORS;

Non-Cooperating Professors are invited to communicate with the undersigned stating their qualifications, and pecuniary needs. They will be expected to work either at Ahmedabad or at Bombay.

A. T. GIDVANI,
Vice-Chancellor,
Gujrat Vidyapith,
Ahmedabad.

NON CO-OPERATION IN U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 3.

The Minister of Education, United Provinces, reviewing the effects of Non-Cooperation in the U. P. schools and colleges in February, shows that in the Allahabad division strikes have fizzled out. In Rohilkhand excitement ran high. Non-Cooperators at Bareilly lying on ground to prevent students entering the examination halls. Mr. Gandhi's visit to Benares led to intimidation at the Central Hindu College. Lucknow was much excited by political meetings but attacks on schools proved a failure. In the Agra division efforts are being made to redress grievances of schoolmasters. Aligarh is quiet and no definite campaign has yet been launched against the Aligarh University. Measure of success obtained by non-cooperators generally has been small, and the Minister of Education feels he can rely on students and teachers to resist attacks on institutions.

A case is reported from Piliphit, where a scout, named Krishna Nand Sokta, was successful in bringing students back to schools. He was given a prize by Lala Ram Krishna Rai who has promised a gold medal to students who will achieve similar results in future.

THE IMMEDIETE NEED.

(Continued from page 6.)

ling down will be witnessed, before the building up can be seen. But the essential factor after all, is the new atmosphere, the new spirit, the new life-urge from beneath, which has forced its way to the surface. This, in the end, will be creative, not destructive. And the creation will go forward,—when the new course has been taken, —until the whole people has been awakened to full national consciousness.

Whilst I myself find ground for hope and encouragement in the prospect which I have thus outlined, I can understand the attraction, which the picture of gradual development still has for many of the most thoughtful and patriotic Indian minds. I have had myself, in the past, the strongest leaning towards this purely evolutionary ideal.

But I would ask those who hold it,—"How can you face the historical facts of an ever increasing dependence, an ever increasing deterioration, if the British imperial rule continues? How can you face these terrible sentences of Sir John Seeley which have been quoted above? Granted that the Reform Act has brought a certain measure of responsibility, does not the old fatal dependence on England still lurk beneath it? Is there any way of getting rid of the spirit of subjection, except by standing out unmistakably on the side of freedom? Can doles of Home Rule, meticulously meted out at the will of the rulers, create a new inner vital force? Even the British historian can hardly look forward to such a prospect."

The Volcanic Personality.

This would be my own inner questioning of the evolutionary process, and the doubt in my own mind has been so great, that I have most gladly turned to the other prospect. There, in Mahatma Gandhi, we have a volcanic personality, a moral genius of the first order, who has revealed to us all the hidden power of a living freedom from within, who has taught us to depend, not on any external resources, but on ourselves. My whole heart goes out to his appeal, and I have a great hope that, along this path, independence will be reached at last.

(To be Continued.)

LATEST CABLES

CONFIRMATIONS OF RISINGS IN RUSSIA.

STRIKERS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST SOVIET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., March 4.

The frequent recent reports of serious rising in Russia are supported by detailed telegrams from the frontier. Reuter's correspondent at Helingfors describes the disturbances which have taken place in Petrograde. On February 23rd the strikers stormed the prison and liberated imprisoned sailors after which the sailors and workers joined forces against the officers. The mob made a demonstration and shouting "Down with Soviets and Communism" seized the suburb of Vasiliostrov. Forty communists were killed and two hundred arrested. Fighting is still proceeding, and it is stated that martial law has been proclaimed.

Reuter's Riga correspondent in dealing with the situation quotes Lithuanian papers, which state that on February 4th an orderly strike of fourteen thousand workers who demanded increased rations and the convocation of a Constituent Assembly culminated in hostilities which spread throughout the town. The soldiers went over to the rebels and communist regiments were brought up and used field guns. The strikers and workers on February 26th captured the arsenal at Koursk and also the railway station.

IF GERMANY DOES NOT AGREE TO ALLIED TERMS.

CONTINGENT ALLIED ACTION OUTLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., March 4.

Reuter understands from French quarters in London that the Allied proposals in the event of Germany not agreeing to the Allied terms include the levying of fifty per cent. on sales from Germany in Allied countries, the establishment of special customs which will economically separate the left bank of the Rhine from the rest of Germany, the occupation of coal ports on the right bank of the Rhine and as a last resort the seizure of customs.

U. S. AND MANDATES FOR EX-GERMAN COLONIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., March 4.

New York.—The League of Nations Press Bureau states that mandates for ex-German East Africa, Togoland and the Cameroons reserve open door and rights only to members of the League of Nations. The bureau complains that the United States is therefore excluded from equality treatment.

The Press Bureau says that the texts of the mandates will reveal features which are likely to cause serious controversy when the Assembly of the League re-meets, provided that the Council accepts the mandates as submitted.

GREEK HOSTILITY TO REVISION OF SEVRES TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 2.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., March 4.

Athens.—The National Assembly has passed a resolution for transmission to Premier Calogeropoulos in London expressing Greece's gratitude to the Allies for their benevolent protection, but her inability to accept the proposal to revise the Treaty of Sevres.

N-C-O IN PANCH MAHALS.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

GODHRA, March 2.

Active propaganda of Non-cooperation is speedily progressing in the Panch Mahala Ali taluka workers have taken up work very seriously. Mr. Shah organised meetings at Popatpura and Parabdi in the last week. Eight meetings were organised and addressed by Kalol Taluka workers. Mr. Shah is moving in various streets of Godhra preaching temperance. Messrs. Dalasukhwhai, Phadake, Parikh, Vadilal and Waman Mukadam addressed mob meetings at Orwada, Mataria, Vandeli and Chhawad in the last week on temperance; forced labour Swadeshi, honesty and fearlessness. Personal inquiries were made at certain liquor shops. Orwada shops sale was nearly five Rs. per day before the movement. Now it is hardly a rupee per day. Sagwada shop used to sell nearly seven gallons liquor every day before. Now it sells nearly one gallon per day. Agriculturists were appealed to enlist themselves as members of the Congress Committee; hundreds of agriculturists men and women have given response to the appeal up to the 28th of February. Panch Mahals have been able to enlist 3,500 members.

A Kharagpur message of March 3, says at about 1 o'clock on Thursday morning the third instant, the engine tender and two leading third class coaches were derailed at mile 38/23. No passengers were seriously injured. The Engine Khalashi has not yet been found and is believed to be buried under the engine. Single line working is in operation on down line. (A. P.).

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

14TH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

SATURDAY, 5TH MARCH, 1921.

The following are the horses left in after declaration of forfeits at 4 p.m. on Thursday, 3rd March, 1921:—

(First race starts at 2-30 p.m.)

THE SLEDMERE HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Divide 9-6, Crushed Glass 9-4, Quite Dark 9-4, Liberty 9-2, Viola 9-1, Verres 8-12, Woorali 8-9, Catchup 8-4, Somali 8-2, Atrocity 8-2, Tagamor 8-1, Stellite 7-13, Pine Tree 7-11, Belle Voyageuse II 7-10, Royal Jewel 7-8, Belle Syme 7-7, Glass Rock 7-2.

THE FOXHILL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Red Quill 9-8, Antie 9-0, Cyanite 8-13, Gadtuna 8-12, Somali 8-7, Pourboire 8-6, Floreal 8-4, Fleurbaix 8-0, Gold Reef 7-10, Simon Grab 7-9, Gipsy's Advice 7-9, Spearwood 7-8, Beggar Prince 7-8, Millmount 7-7, Marcodia 7-7, Sugarey Sam 7-5, Heir-at-Law 7-4.

THE HOUGHTON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Archer 9-6, Simon Grab 9-4, Elyra 9-3, Millmount 9-0, St Agnes Eve 8-13, Oregon Pine 8-13, Sugarey Sam 8-12, Chauntress 8-11, Nerissa 8-7, Claim A 8-5, Kaloolah 8-2, South Star 8-2, My Patsey 7-12, Lady Changeful 7-6, Oxcroft 7-2.

THE HOUGHTON PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Gipsy's Advice 9-3, Spearwood 9-2, Summer's Joy 9-1, Japanese Pine 8-13, Heir-at-Law 8-12, King's Own 8-10, Allensmore 8-6, Rock Ferry 8-2, Trezidella 7-12, Bathurst 7-11, Rueful 7-6, Saunterer 7-2, Troop Leader 7-0.

THE BASSEIN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Krushan 10-4, Anaiza 9-4, Mechanic 9-2, Khundil 9-0, Mandil 8-13, Mentor 8-12, Silver Streak 8-4, Shahzada 8-2, Benares 7-12, Chieftain 7-11, Dunbar 7-11, Investor 7-7, Tit Bits 7-7, Paladin 7-6, Kitchener 7-5.

THE BROCKLESBY STAKES.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Lace 8-8, Floreal 8-12, She She 6-12, Laranja 7-1, Margaret Joyce 9-5, Warburton 7-11, Daphnis 6-0, Like Magic 8-3, Flight Errant 6-9, Huon River 7-7, Pin Money 6-12, Walbachin 6-12.

THE BANDRA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Sir Visto 9-3, Weston 8-13, Sun 8-3, Arvil 8-13, Isonomy 9-3, Boaster 8-13, Moon 8-13, Hero 8-7, Good Star 9-3, Swan 8-13, Noowar 8-13, Honeysuckie 8-13, Lamington 9-3, Sannaret 9-3, Latiff 8-13, All Clear 8-9, Beadmaker 9-11, Hawaad 8-13, Red Flower 9-3.

THE BANDRA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Shatra 8-13, Compliment 9-7, Black Guinea 8-13, My Royal 8-13, Kingcraft 8-13, Murzook 9-3, Wilson 9-3, Paleface 8-13, Abadan 8-13 Yadghar 9-3, Honest Beauty 9-3, Royalty 8-13, Brindisi 9-3, Arcadian 8-13, Cummer 8-13, Jerwan 8-13, Bahadorjung 9-10, Cartridge 8-3, Doncaster 9-7.

THE BANDRA PLATE. Division III.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Deenar 8-9, Aligarh 9-3, Centry 8-13, California 9-7, Kusra 9-3, King Palace 8-13, Dholpore 8-13, Sugger 8-13, Merle 9-3, Gay Peter 8-13, Bluey Lee 9-3, Shums 8-13 Tired Tim 9-7, Muktar 8-13, Gallatin 9-3, Hindoostan 8-9, Buttonwood 9-3, Ayala 8-13.

BOXING IN POONA.

S. C. INTER-UNIT BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, March 3.

On the second night there was another good attendance of visitors at the Tournament. The officials for the evening were: Referee—Major I. O'Brien, O.B.E., Inspector of P. T. Northern Command; Judges—Capt. N. Keir, Army P. T. Staff, and Lieut. C. G. Miles, the South Wales Borderers; Timekeeper—Lieut. F. Samut, the Border Regiment, M.C., R.S.M.; Instructor—A. Rubins, Army P. T Staff.

The following are the results of this evening's contests:—

1st Series—Bantam Weight 8st. 6lbs. and under:—Pte. McAskill, 1st Bn. Green Howards, beat Pte. Graham, 2nd D. L. I. Graham, who gave in after the 2nd round owing to an injured thumb; Sergt. Macarthy, 3rd K. R. R. C., beat Pte. Routledge, 1st Leinster Regiment, Routledge gave in the second round owing to an injured thumb; L.-C. Gander, 2nd Beds. and Herts. Regiment, beat Pte. Johnson, 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment, on points.

2nd Series—Middle Weights 11st. 6lbs. and under:—

Corpl. Lane, 18th Q. M. O., Royal Hussars, beat Sergt. Staff, 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment on points, half a point extra being awarded to the Staff for being a good loser; Sergt. Singleton, 1st Bn. Green Howards, beat Rifleman Lea, 3rd K. R. R. C. in the first round securing a knock-out; Corpl. Pallant, 1st Suffolk Regiment, won his fight with Gnr., Derbyshire 18th Bde. R. R. A., the latter being disqualified for holding; Pte. Burr, 2nd Durham L. I., beat Pte. Downey, 1st Leicester Regiment, in the first round, securing a knock-out.

2nd Series—Light weights 9st. 9 lbs. and under:—

Pte. Weight, 18th Q. M. O. Royal Hussars, beat Corpl. Maxey, 2nd Beds. and Herts. Regiment, on points, Maxey receiving an extra half point for being a good loser; Driver Robinson 18th Bde. R. F. A., beat Pte. Spall, 1st Suffolks, on points, Spall receiving an extra half point for being a good loser; L. C. Wilkins, 3rd K. R. R. C., won his fight with —: Goldsmith, 2nd Durham L. I., the latter giving in owing to an injury to his eye. Pte. McLoughlin, 2nd Beds. and Herts Regiment, beat Pte. Souley, 1st Bn. the Green Howards, on points, Souley receiving half a point extra for being a good loser.

1st Series—Light Heavy Weights 12st 7lbs. and under:—

L.-C. Gleason, 2nd Durham L. I., beat Pte. Poulter, 1st Bn., The Green Howards, the latter giving in the 3rd round, R. F. M. N. Brown, 3rd K. R. R. C., beat Pte. Green, 2nd Beds. and Harts Regiment, on points, after an extra one minute round Green receiving an extra half point for being a good loser.

On the whole the boxing was not quite so good as on the previous evening.

MEERUT RACES.

BELGRAVEN WINS GOVERNOR-GENERAL CUP.

(From a Correspondent.)

MEERUT, March 3.

HAPUR PLATE.—Distance 2 miles over eight flights.

Capt Flemming's ROLLEY, 9/5, Capt Bernard 1
Major Power's GLENLYON, 11/5, Mr. Hillard 2
Capt Broadfoot's MARIE ANTONIETTE 9-7 Major McCudden 3

Betting:—Evens Rolley, five Glenlyon and Cark Endeavour, eights the others.

MARCH PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Kali Charan's VARLET 8/0 Japheth 1
Messrs Mahomed and Yusuf Hosain's GARLAND, 8-11 Saye 2
Genl Raja Hari Singh's GLENCOE 11.0 Beasley 3
Mr Draper's LE GRAND 7/0 Fownes 4

Betting:—Twos National and Glencoe, threes Varlet, fives Mubrook, sixes Garland, eights Boltaway.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Genl Raja Hari Singh's BELGRAVEN 8/6 Beasley .....
Messrs. Reed and King's TODDY 9/9, Trahan 2
Thakur Maheshwari Pershad's SAVANT 9/4 Abdul Wahid 3
Mr Essa's DAUGHTY 9/3 Mujeed 4

Betting:—Halves Belgraven, two Cubs Root, threes Toddy, tens Savant and Doughty, fifteen the others.

SERVICE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Fawcett's RADIUS, 13/8 Divner 1
Mr Lesseo's SIMONS GIFT 11/9 Capt Bernard 2
Capt Flemming's CHATTR BIT 7/10 Capt Newill 3
Capt Ward's MOHONEN BOY 9/10 Mr Byrns 4

Betting:—Evens Radius, twos Gift, fours Chotty Bit and Mohoney Boy, eights the others.

LINCOLN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Bhargava's MAY LASS 7/10 Karim 1
Mr Shah's IDLEWILD 7/9 Moosamdin 2
Mr Fawcett's TRACEABLE 10/9 Owner 3
Genl Hari Singh's LOVER TRUE 10/11 Beasley 4

Betting:—Halves Traceable, threes May Lass, fours Lover True fives Bricken Bridge, tens and twenties the others.

C B PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr A Hoyt's DISCARDED 11/4 Trahan 1
H H Maharajah of Patiala's RED DUKE 10/7 Capt Bernard 2
Mr Khanna's INDIAN APPLE 7/7 Jones 3
Col Moore's FOAM 7/0 Japheth .....

Betting:—Evens Discarded, twos Red Duke, threes Indian Apple, tens Isolda, twenties Foam.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE PROGRAMME.

Owing to the large number of entries it has been decided to play off two matches each after noon until the first round is completed and thenceforth there will be only one match each day. The matches for the first few days are given below.

MONDAY, March 7.

4-15 p.m.—Customs A. A. versus Bandra Ex-Orphans.

5-30 p.m.—Royal Garrison Artillery versus Islam Gykhana.

TUESDAY, March 8.

4-15 p.m.—Parsee Cyclists versus Sassanians.

5-30 p.m.—Orion versus Nationa.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.

4-15 p.m.—Y. M. C. A. Procter Branch versus Crusaders.

5-30 p.m.—Shropshire Regiment versus B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay.

THURSDAY, March 10.

—4-15 p.m.—Lusitanians "B" versus G. I. P. Railway.

5-30 p.m.—Lusitanians "A" versus Cathedral Schools.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE BANDMAN COMEDY CO.

The Bandman Comedy Co. will open their Bombay season at the Royal Opera House on Sunday next at 5 p.m., when we are promised some good things in the way of comedy and dramatic successes.

The famous success "Romance" from the Lyric Theatre London, has been selected for the opening, this will be played at the matinee on Sunday and again at 9-30 p.m. the same night, to be followed on Monday and Tuesday by that well known Savoy Theatre success "Nothing but the Truth". On Wednesday, March 9th, Mr. Cyril Maude's great production "Beauty and the Barge" will be staged, this will be repeated on Thursday and there will be another new production on Friday.

The Company is a strong one and includes several well known Bombay favourites such as Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lawson. Mr. Percy Bavistock and Mr. David Keir, and with their strong repertoire of comedy and dramatic successes they will undoubtedly receive the good support they deserve in Bombay. The plans are now open at Messrs. Rose & Co.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, March 3

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-10-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 86-0-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3¼.
D. D. on London 1/3-5/16.
3 M/st D. A.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 340.
3 M/st D. A. Frc. 375.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 195.
60 D/s. D. P. Rs. 182.
American Cross rate Dol. 3.88.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 54.50.
London Silver Spot D. Frc. 31½.
London Silver forward D. 31.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 77.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 67.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 55.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

CATTLE SLAUGHTER QUESTION.

BEGGAR NUISANCE AT BHULESHWAR.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding.

Before the Corporation proceeded with any other work, Dr. A. Viegas moved that the letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting that four members of the Standing Committee, viz.:—Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle, Mr. R. B. Mantri and Mr. Sheriff Devaji Canji retired from the Committee by rotation, be recorded.

Mr. Hughes, seconded the motion which was carried. There were seven candidates for the four seats on the Standing Committee

STANDING COMMITTEE ELECTIONS.

Mr. Mandlik then moved that a letter to the President from the Secretary of the Bombay Improvement Trust, informing that the term of office of the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir as Trustees on the Board, would expire on April 1, 1921 and requesting the Corporation to take the necessary steps for a fresh election, be recorded.

The proposition was carried after it was duly seconded.

The Corporation then went on with the election of members of the Standing Committee and the Improvement Trust, in places of the retiring members. The election was by ballot.

The result of the ballot for the Standing Committee was as follows:—Mr. H. M. Rehemtulla 33 votes Mr. M. H. Haveliwala 32 votes, Mr. R. B. Mantri 31 votes. Mr. Jehangir B. Boman-Behram 30 votes. Dr. M. C. Javle 28 votes, Mr. P. J. Murzban 26 votes. and Dr. N. F. Moos 14 votes. The first four gentlemen were declared duly elected.

The ballot for the election of representatives to the Improvement Trust resulted in 47 votes for Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, 38 votes for Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, 37 votes for Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan and 37 votes for Mr. P. C. Setbna. The President gave his casting vote in favour of Mr. Sethna Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir and P. C. Setlma and Dr. Dadachanji were declared elected.

EXORBITANT PRICE OF FISH.

The Corporation then considered a memorandum to the President from Mr. E. M. Broacha, forwarding for necessary action a copy of a letter addressed by him to the Commissioner in which he states that in the Arthur Crawford Markets he has constantly noticed large ice boxes in which fish is preserved for subsequent sale for consumption and for despatch to outstations, but that the fish thus kept gets decayed when sold subsequently; that in the morning exorbitant prices for fish are demanded by the fishermen and that if fish were not so kept, but sold when fresh the people of Bombay would be able to get them at a reasonable cost, and submits that the question was once considered by the Corporation, with what result he does not know, and that it should be considered again.

Mr. P. J. Murzban moved that the letter be recorded and the motion was carried without any discussion.

ACTION RE. SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE.

Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy moved that the following letter of the Municipal Commissioner be approved:—

The Commissioner wrote: "I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution No. 5614, dated the 7th September 1920, regarding the question of prohibiting the slaughter of male cattle under three years of age and of female cattle under four years of age and of cows and buffaloes in calf and to forward herewith copy of a letter received from Messrs. Little & Company, Solicitors, on behalf of the Cattle and Beef Merchants and Butchers of Bombay, together with 72 printed copies of the petition received from them and a copy of a report from the Superintendent of Markets on the subject. As regards the request that action in the matter may be postponed pending the disposal of this petition, I have already issued instructions to the Superintendent of Markets to defer the introduction of the new rules till 1st April 1921. I would ask for the orders of the Corporation at an early date."

LETTER FROM CATTLE AND BEEF MERCHANTS.

The following is the letter from Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors, to the Commissioner:—

"In continuation of our letter to you of the 1st instant, we have the honour to send you herewith the petition of our clients, the Cattle and Beef Merchants and Butchers of Bombay, to be presented to the President of the Corporation. We also send herewith 72 printed copies of the Petition for circulation amongst the Members of the Corporation.

Until the Petition is heard and finally disposed of, we have to request you to cancel the order putting the restriction regarding the age of cattle to be slaughtered at the Bandra Slaughter House as from the 1st day of January 1921.

Please acknowledge the receipt of the petition and awaiting hearing from you."

A memorandum from the Superintendent of Markets to the Deputy Municipal Commissioner was then presented

The memorandum recommended that the Veterinary Inspector in charge of the Slaughter Houses be given the power to use his discretion in rare cases, so as to allow, for example, an animal with a deformed foot to be slaughtered even if not of the approved age. In the same way a heifer that in his opinion would not grow larger, such as say a female of the trotting breed. It also recommended that a register of such exceptions be kept and cause of exception noted.

Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy said the Commissioner had written to the Corporation on the strength of the report of the Superintendent of Markets and he hoped the report would satisfy everybody.

MR. R. TUKARAM'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Rajaram Tukaram opposing the motion said it was a horrible sight to see the number of animals slaughtered at Bandra. He thought the former resolution even was defective. No animal should be allowed to be slaughtered after a certain time in the day. He then moved an amendment to the effect that the former resolution should be adhered to strictly and that the Commissioner should be informed accordingly.

Dr. M. B. Velker seconded the amendment.

Dr. M. C. Javle said he entirely agreed with Mr. Rajaram. Even Mofussil Municipalities had now stopped the slaughter of useful animals and they being the premier Municipality should not lag behind the mofussil bodies.

COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, the Commissioner said the butchers had to pay their tax very shortly and the auction of the slaughter house was also near at hand. So he did not think it proper to put a restriction on the trade at such a time. On the contrary there were a certain amount of risk in putting some artificially strict measure in their established trade. He agreed to allow the slaughter of animals under the age limits, on the issue of a certificate by the officer in charge of the slaughter house after personal examination in every case. The officer kept a register for the purpose and if the Corporation would go through that register they would be convinced that the officer exercised reasonable discretion in every case.

"STICK TO FORMER RESOLUTION."

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the question had been sufficiently discussed in the Corporation before they passed the resolution restricting the slaughter of useful animals. Now the Commissioner wanted them to make a modification with regard to the last portion of the resolution. They were told that the officer would use his discretion in the slaughter of animals but the speaker thought the Corporation would use better discretion than that officer. If the suggestion of the Commissioner was accepted then the use of the officer's discretion or exception of certain animals, would be of no value. He would, therefore, ask the Corporation to stick to their former resolution at present and he would also suggest to put a limit to the number of animals to be slaughtered every day.

On being put to vote Mr. Rajaram's amendment was carried as a substantial proposition.

BEGGARS AT BHULESHWAR.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan moved that the following recommendation of the Standing Committee be approved:—

"That the letter, dated the 31st January 1921, from Bai Ratanbai Luxmidas Mehta, regarding the nuisance caused by beggars near the Bhuleshwar Market, be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that the applicant be informed that the question of dealing with the beggars in the City is under the consideration of the Government of Bombay."

Mr B. N. Motiwalla moved an amendment that the Commissioner of Police be moved to take proper action in the matter

Mr. Byram-Behram seconded the amendment.

Dr. M. C. Javle and Mr. J. A. Wadia then spoke.

EFFORTS OF THE POLICE.

Mr. Griffith, thanked Dr Javle that he associated the police with the Sethias of Bombay. He admitted that it was a scandal in the city to allow the beggar nuisance to continue as it did now. The police had been doing everything possible in the matter. Mr. Manley had been empowered to deal in the matter and he had kept special men to kick out the beggars to send them to hospitals or to take other remedial measures. But the Corporation should look to the difficulties of the police too. They had only two measures namely, to prosecute a beggar or to deport him. But none of them were effective. For if they prosecuted the beggars before Magistrates, the jails would be filled by only beggars and if they deported a beggar today, to-morrow he would reappear in Bombay.

Eventually Mr. Motiwalla's amendment was carried as a substantial proposition

MUSIC IN VICTORIA GARDENS.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is desirable to arrange for a weekly musical or singing performance, European and Indian, on different days of the week or European and Indian music on alternate weeks at the Victoria Gardens, and if so to submit an estimate of the cost of the performances."

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconded the proposition and it was carried.

The Commissioner then stated that he had received a letter from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor asking the Corporation to suggest two more representatives of the Corporation on the Board of the City Improvement Trust.

The President accepted the message with pleasure and postponed the election of members to Thursday next

The Corporation then adjourned.

MAULANA TAJUDDIN ACQUITTED.

(Associated Press.)

JUBBULPORE, Mar. 2.

Maulana Tajuddin, Editor of the "Taj," who was arrested, under sections 153A and 505 I. P. C., and had been under trial, was acquitted yesterday morning. Maulana Tajuddin seated in a carriage was taken in procession amidst loud cheers and cries of "Bande Mataram" through the main roads of the city.

TELEGRAPH DELAYS!

BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA IN 68 HOURS!

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 2.

The following telegraph delays are notified:—

Calcutta—Bombay 40 hours, Bombay—Calcutta 68 hours, Calcutta—Madras 41 hours, Madras—Calcutta 15 hours, Calcutta—Rangoon 56 hours, Rangoon—Calcutta 66 hours, Delhi—Calcutta and Calcutta—Delhi 17 hours and Bombay—Delhi 5 hours. Otherwise nothing is abnormal. The delays are attributable to disturbances on lines, shortage of staff and pressure of work

IDEA OF STRIKE ABANDONED

RAILWAY WORKMEN'S RESOLVE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 3.

Following the decision of the Indian Telegraph Association to postpone the proposed strike "sine die," the Railway Workmen's Association has also abandoned the idea of going on a general strike on the 5th inst.

On Wednesday the following notice, duly authorised by the General Secretary of the Railway Workmen's Association of India (headquarters at Allahabad) was posted at the Howrah station:—"Notice—On account of the Government conceding an enquiry no strike will now take place."

STRIKES AT CAWNPORE.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, March 3.

There is again unrest among factory hands of certain mills in Cawnpore Employees of Messrs. Cooper, Allen and Co. and the North-West Tannery demand bonus larger than that allowed to them and are on strike. There is also a strike in the cotton mills and the workmen of this mill too are out.

BOMBAY STRIKES.

REMAIN UNABATED.

The present labour trouble in Bombay is continuing still quite unabated. The scarcity of kerosene oil due to the Sewri petrol workers' strike has assumed a really acute aspect in the households and if some measure is not adopted to meet the situation, matters might take a terrible turn.

The Wallace Flour Mill re-started working from Wednesday last, when the authorities employed a number of new hands in place of the strikers and about 20 of the strikers also returned to duty on that day.

Mackenzie's Saw Mill also started partial work yesterday with the help of some new hands and a few "black legs."

The strikers are quite orderly and peaceful.

PRESS DAY.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Press Association of India the fourth anniversary of the Press Day will be observed by holding a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday, 5th March, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Messrs. Jayakar, K. Natrajan, V. J. Patel, M. Pickthall and others will speak on resolutions, condemning the Press Act and appreciating the services of Mr. B. G. Horniman to the Press. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will take the chair. Special seats for ladies will be reserved.

PRESS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Press Association of India a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Excelsior Theatre to-morrow at 6 p.m. to condemn the Press Act of 1910, and to appreciate the services that Mr. B. G. Horniman rendered to the Press, Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN PRESIDENCY.

During the week ending Thursday, March 3, standing rabi crops were slightly damaged by frost in parts of Larkana and Hyderabad elsewhere they are in fair condition. Harvesting of kharif crops and sowing of rabi are in progress. Picking of cotton continues. The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Thar Parkar, Broach, Deccan, Belgaum, Bijapur and Kolhapur. The supply of water for drinking was sufficient except in parts of Hyderabad, Broach, Deccan, Belgaum, Kathiawar and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation was sufficient in parts of Kaira, Broach, Surat, Deccan and Karnatak. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur where it is deteriorating. Prices of foodgrains were fluctuating.

A MAGIC LANTERN LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute, Mr. Y. G. Gurjar will deliver a Magic Lantern lecture on "Co-Operation", at the Zoroastrian Co-operative Stores, in the compound of the chawls for poor Parsis, Chikalwadi, Grant Road, on Saturday the 5th instant at 7 p.m. (S.T.). The lecture is open to the public, but seats will be reserved for ladies. Mr. Otto Rothfield, I.C.S., Registrar, Co-operative Societies, will preside. The whole proceedings will be in Gujarathi.

MADAN'S CINEMA FILMS.

Messrs. J. F. Madan & Co. have received a letter from the Military Secretary to the Governor, Bombay, thanking them very much on behalf of their Excellencies for the "excellent Cinema Entertainment you produced at Government House last (Sunday) night before his Royal Highness and Staff and a large number of other guests who had been dining here." "It was a complete success" proceeds the letter "in every way, and everyone enjoyed it thoroughly. The pictures of the royal tour were splendid."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Steamer "China" with outward mails of Feb. 17 expected to arrive at 1 p.m.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per the Kowachi Maru close at 6-30 p.m.

Annual general meeting of members of the Medical Union, Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, 7 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 5.

Adjourned Meeting of the B. P. Congress Committee, B. P. Association Rooms, 6 p.m.

The S. S. Caledonia with homeward mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Press Day Anniversary, public meeting under the auspices of the Press Association of India, at the Excelsior Theatre, at 6 p.m. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside.

Distribution of prizes to pupils of B. J. C. Institution School, Institution Hill, Queen's Road, 4-45 p.m.

Press Day Anniversary, Public Meeting at the Excelsior Theatre, 3 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. M. A. Jinnah presides.

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A CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

The Hind Mata Sewak Samaj will perform a benefit play "Chandra Grahan", in aid of the All-India Tilak Swarajya Memorial Fund, at the Bombay Theatre, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) today.

NEW SHARE BAZAR BROKERS GATHERING

A gathering of the brokers of the Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd., will take place on Sunday, 6th March, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Exchange Hall, Medows Street, Fort.

THE DAIWADYA ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Association Prof. G. M. Chiplunkar will perform "Kirtan" on Female Education in Hira Bag near C. P. Tank at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at the Petit Laboratory Grant Medical College to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Dr. R. Row will address the Meeting on "Some Experimental Problems as suggested by tubercular infection."

MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. Goolamhussein V. Patel the total attendance for the month of February was 2938 out of which 533 were males 1,059 were females and 1,346 were children.

C WARD DIST CROGRESS COMMITTEE

The office of the C Ward (Bhuleshwar) District Congress Committee is located in the premises of Morarji Gokuldas Market, Kalkadevi. Terms of application for membership can be had at the office between 12 noon and 6 p.m. daily.

LATE SETH SEETARAMJI PODDAR.

A meeting of the Marwari Sammailan was held to-day in the Hall of Sammailan to express simpathy and sorrow at the untimely demise of Seth Seetaramji Poddar. Seth Keshaodeo Rewtia presided. A letter of condolance was sent to the bereved family and it was further resolved to call a public meeting in this behalf as soon as possible.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' N. C. O. BOARD.

Those college students especially the J. B. A. and J. B. Sc. students who wish to do national service during the vacation and spare hours in Bombay are requested to see the secretaries at the Home Rule League Office, Girgaum between the hours of 8-30 to 10 a.m. and 2-30 to 4-30 p.m.

A NEW CHARKHA.

A new kind of spinning wheel has been invented by Mr. I. M. Vimavala, an enthusiastic youth of Surat. It weighs about two pounds, and can be carried from place to place like a Sarangi which it greatly resembles in shape. It works more smoothly and has a greater efficiency than the old spinning wheel. It costs about Re. 1-8. There is little possibility of any of its parts breaking down, and even a child can enjoy spinning with it. Surely, it promises a great deal to replace the old charkha as it costs only one-fourth the price of the old charkha and yet pays a lot more.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. Kowachi Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Taroba will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 9th instant.

2. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

A TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

It has been proposed to hold in March a Conference of the ladies and gentlemen interested in the Temperance movement to discuss and settle a line of action to be worked up in future, in view of the changed circumstances, whereby the administration of Excise has been transferred to an Indian minister under the Reform Act.

The subjects to be discussed at this meeting are

(1) Prohibition or an extended form of Local option and the Question of Revenue resulting therefrom;

(2) Temperance education of the young.

Suggestions on both or any of these subjects are invited and will be appreciated by the Hon. Secretary to the Bombay Temperance Council, Bombay, No. 2.

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SATURDAY MARCH 5th
PUBLIC MEETING
Under the Auspices of
THE PRESS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.
(I) To condemn the Press Act of 1910.
(II) To appreciate the services of Mr. B. G. Horniman.
At 6 p. m. (S. T.)
AT THE
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Mr. M. A. JINNAH
will preside.

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A copy of the portrait of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, reproduced on art paper, with an inset photo of Mr. Horniman, will be distributed as a supplement to "The Chronicle" to-morrow.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, March 4, 1921.

TRADE UNIONS.

How the interests of "the masses" are safeguarded by our "representatives" in the Legislative Assembly was strikingly demonstrated by the debate on, and the fate, of Mr. Joshi's resolution on the question of the registration of trade unions. Mr. Joshi asked that Government should take steps "to undertake at an early date in the Indian Legislature such legislation as might be necessary for the registration of trade unions and for the protection of trade unionists and trade union officials from civil and criminal liability for *bona fide* trade union activities." As he said, in this matter we must follow the example of England Not only should the status of a trade union and its officer be fixed in the eye of law, but the official should also be protected, as he is protected in England, from civil and criminal liability, in the legitimate exercise of his functions. This is but bare justice to Labour. And we have to follow England in this respect for no other reason but this that justice requires that we must do so. This being the case, Mr. Joshi would have been well advised to demand on *immediate* legislation on the subject. Yet Mr Joshi's resolution was whittled down in a most reprehensible manner, and on pretexts of the flimsiest character.

Mr. Joshi represented the case of Labour very clearly and forcibly, but as it happens to our "representatives," he easily succumbed to the diplomatic blandishments of Sir Thomas Holland—with the result that the resolution as it has emerged in its final shape is as inconsequential and useless as it could be. For, it now asks Government "to take steps to introduce *as soon as practicable*, in the Indian Legislature, such legislation as may be necessary for the legislation of trade unions and for the protection of trade unionists." The most important demand of Mr. Joshi's resolution, namely, the protection of trade unionists from civil and criminal liability for *bona fide* trade union activities has thus been negatived. The main motives which prompted Sir Thomas Holland in thus securing the whittling down of Mr. Joshi's resolution was evidently his intolerance of the "agitator". He contended that the English law was not practicable in India, without telling why, and proceeded to make the amazing suggestion that if the English law were again put before Parliament, the latter would not accept it. Sir Thomas evidently does not know anything about the Labour situation in England. The present subservient Parliament is likely to do anything, but the present Government would think twice before endangering its own existence by asking even this subservient Parliament to tamper with the jealously-cherished rights of Labour. Mr. Pickford gave expression to characteristically capitalistic views while opposing the resolution as being too wide and premature and deprecating any "slavish imitation" of British or any other legislation. "What they wanted," he said, "was not registration of trade unions to legalise strikes, but the establishment of a machinery to prevent strikes." The statement reveals the narrow spirit in which the whole question was treated by those who opposed the resolution and the mischievous manner in which the main purpose of the resolution was side-tracked.

This purpose was to secure for Labour its legal right of association. As. Mr. Joshi said, the employers had organised themselves into several associations to protect themselves, and to bargain for more gains and it was but fair that the labourers must be allowed to protect themselves and to bargain for what they wanted. This was the only issue involved. And Sir Thomas Holland merely betrayed his partiality towards the Capitalists by giving expression to their selfish and dishonest fears regarding the result of the recognition of Labour's rights. He seemed to imagine that he had scored a point by naively asking where were the trade unions to be registered. But no one knows better than Sir Thomas himself that the question is calculated to conceal the truth. Not only are there many trade unions in this country, but there is a Trade Union Congress. Even if there were no unions, should it not be the duty of a Government honestly solicitous about Labour to foster their growth by every means in their power of which the most essential is the legal recognition of these unions? But it is futile to expect statesmanship, or justice for "the masses," from the Government of India as it is constituted at present.

FAMINE IN DOHAD.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, and other members of Government, as well as the public, who may be disposed to imagine that all possible efforts are being made officially to relieve distress among the population of the famine-stricken districts of our Presidency will do well to turn their attention for a moment to the sad picture, which Mr. I. K. Yajnik drew in our columns on Wednesday, of the actual conditions which obtain in some of the villages of the Panch Mahals district. We are ready to credit the ignorance prevailing at headquarters as to the real extent of the distress as well as of the steps taken by local officials, to cope with it; but to maintain that there is no distress which has been left untouched, or which has not been taken cognisance of by the official agency of relief, is a presumption of which only a self-sufficient bureaucracy would be guilty. Indeed, it must appear as if it were a regular part of the duty of the "men on the spot," to try to mislead headquarters by representing the situation as less serious than it is and the official measures for relief as more than adequate. Our experience of the Kaira and Orissa famine furnishes instances in point. The Mamlatdar of Dohad seems to be a typical representative of this local officialdom, to whom the immigration of hundreds of starving people from their ancestral homesteads is nothing more than a natural economic phenomenon, In the ideal of administration of officials of the type of the Mamlatdar, the nomadic habit of peoples would, no doubt, receive all possible encouragement at the hands of the State, especially as the community, if it remained rooted to one village or taluk, would be a disagreeable burden to officials on the spot, claiming as it would some of the latter's attention. It is the soul-killing bureaucratic system which engenders such an attitude of utter callousness on the part of local officialdom and so long as there is no appreciable change in that system, it is hopeless to expect that local officials will discharge their duties towards "the masses" with the sense of responsibility and humanity which they ought to exercise on an occasion like the one in question. None of the official spokesmen in the Council have yet deemed it necessary to furnish the public with the details of the measures which Government propose to take to fight the famine in the Presidency, which is growing more and more serious every day. We are told that a little over ten and a half lakhs will be devoted in the coming year to direct relief. But, if the relief operations are conducted in the same half-hearted and superficial manner as have so far been pursued, we shall be faced this year with a more serious situation than fell to our lot in 1918-19. Mr. Yajnik assures us that efforts are being made by non-official voluntary agencies to provide the helpless villagers with means of livelihood, such as spinning wheels, to enable them to tide over the situation; and he appeals to the public to help these volunteers with funds to carry out their programme. If properly organised, this spinning industry may surely turn out to be the means of saving of these poor people from starvation and ruin. We earnestly hope Mr. Yajnik' appeal will be widely and promptly responded to by the public of the Presidency.

Notes of the Day.

The Wolf and the Stork.

How difficult it is for the bureaucracy in this country to think and act as representatives of a truly national Government is well illustrated in the lengthy and pathetic defence of the increased customs duty on cotton manufactures, which the Finance Member of the Government of India has felt obliged to make. We cannot conceive of a self-respecting member of any of the Dominion Governments entering into such a laboured apology for any measure about to be taken by his Government. The Finance Member has been obliged to enhance the general *ad valorem* duty from 7½ per cent. to 11 per cent. from sheer necessity, that is to say, to prevent India from going headlong into bankruptcy. And yet, for resorting to this act of self-preservation the Finance Member deems it proper to make an abject apology to the British public or rather the British cotton manufacturers who have been all along unduly favoured, at the cost of India, by the bureaucracy by means of the penalising cotton excise duty of 3½ per cent. Mr. Hailey hastens to assure the British manufacturers that only financial necessities have prompted the step and not any desire on the part of the Indian Government "to use their newly conferred liberty of action to injure the country which only a year ago conferred that liberty on them." After giving so much assurance, Mr. Hailey as if suddenly overwhelmed by repentence for this "grave wrong" done to British manufacturing interests, proceeds to inflict some measure of injury on the country of his domicile, by levying a duty of 2½ per cent. on machinery and stores imported for use in cotton manufactures in this country. The free importation of mill machinery allowed so far was, in Mr. Hailey's eyes, a "concession" enjoyed by India, as a set-off against the penalising Excise duty. Hence India spares herself the penalty of an excise duty equal to the now enhanced 11 per cent. customs duty, and is, therefore, allowing herself the enjoyment of such a "concession"(!), Mr. Hailey thinks that it would be unbecoming and ungrateful on our part, if we did not sacrifice some portion of this "concession" in the interests of "our fellow subjects in the United Kingdom." Mr. Hailey's speech forcibly reminds one of the fable of the wolf and the stork and the "gratitude" which the latter was told to feel at not being crushed while attempting to remove the bone from the former's throat.

Aubrey Herbert, M.P.

A letter by Col. Hon. Aubrey Herbert, M.P., in the "New Statesman" in mail week on the subject of Albania, reminds us of the writer's life-long efforts on behalf of Eastern peoples, which have been made in such an unassuming, quiet way that they have never won their proper meed of public recognition. Before the war there was in Parliament a little group of Conservative M.P.'s—the late Sir Mark Sykes, Mr. George Lloyd, M.P., and Mr. Aubrey Herbert among others—who gallantly maintained a running fight upon behalf of ill-used Turkey in the House of Commons, in spite of opposition, official disapproval and much calumny. There was nothing to be gained from the support of Turkey—as an official of the Foreign Office once assured the present writer while trying to dissuade him from "wasting time on a lost cause"—but these few generous men who knew the truth, continued to [illegible] it to the [illegible] and embarrassment of the ruling clique and its adherents. Col. Herbert is a son of the late Earl of Carnarvon, who for a short while was Viceroy of Ireland, and earned some reprehension in his day by advocating full Home Rule for that unhappy country in the eighties, he (Lord Carnarvon) being a Conservative! The Socialist Auberon Herbert was his uncle. Col. Herbert, who, loves any kind of wild adventure, volunteered the day war was declared for service as interpreter with the Irish guards. He was severely wounded in the retreat from Mons and taken prisoner by the Germans. He afterwards served in Gallipoli and Mesopotamia. From the latter country he sent a telegram to the Prime Minister to the effect that, on his return to his seat in Parliament, he would call for an Inquiry into the Mesopotamian scandal; and he kept his word. His knowledge of the Turkish language and deep love of Turks, combined, nearly got him into trouble upon more than one occasion on the score of fraternising with the enemy. But Col. Herbert is of that happy type of mind which always has a friendly feeling for an "enemy", and consequently is opposed to "wartime propaganda". People who speak of the Conservative party as a whole as enemies of Asiatic liberty and progress (the two are inseparable in our opinion) forget the existence in that party—from sheer force of habit—of such men as Aubrey Herbert, who fear nobody.

The Press Act.

An instance of a flagrant misuse of the Press Act in the Presidency has been brought to our notice and on going through the case we are tempted to challenge Sir William Vincent to say if he thinks that this use or rather misuse of the Act was at all justified on any ground: we mean on the ground of "overzeal on the part of officers," "reasonable tolerance and forbearance." "production of beneficial effects" and the like, as stated in his speech the other day in the Council of State. We ask Sir William to look up his papers of the case of the confiscation of a small press at Thana only about 20 miles from Bombay in the year 1909-1910. From the papers that are before us it appears that there was a weekly paper published by a Hindu gentleman and printed in a press owned by his brother, who by the way, we have no hesitation to admit, had been a little time before the confiscation order the guest of Government in jail on account of his own paper and under Section 124A. The paper in question was a comic paper, and in it a cartoon was published depicting the late Mr. Gokhale as being torn to pieces by a deity coming out of a pillar—known as the Narasinh—intimating by words that the Poona leader was being torn to pieces by public opinion. Can any sane man say that this was an incitement to murder Mr. Gokhale? It was pointed out metaphorically, though in a crude way which may not recommend itself to many, that Mr. Gokhale's opinions were not at all liked by the public and that there were attacks from all parts of the Indian public on the opinions of Mr. Gokhale. But, for the publication of this cartoon the press material with which the paper was printed was confiscated and though, as we are informed, the then Collector of Thana was not strongly in favour of making the order absolute, and was for restoring the press to the owner, nothing was done nor has anything been done as yet. Will Sir William Vincent go into the papers of this case and let us have his opinion on the point, and further, if he finds that the injustice was not excusable on any of the grounds specified by him, make amends, even though so late? It is never too late to mend. For, if it is seen that it is an injustice that has been meted out to the owner of the press—an injustice which can be remedied even at this stage—we do not see any reason why it should not be remedied especially if we are asked to "forget and forgive."

The Bomanji Prize.

A correspondent writes to us enquiring as to when the result of the Bomanji prize competition will be announced. He writes:—

The essays were originally required to be submitted by the 31st of May last; and though that period was extended by two months, it is still seven months and more since the essays must have been submitted. Much water has flown under the bridge since then. I do not know how many essays were submitted in all, but there is reason to fear the examiners may be unconsciously affected by the altered circumstances, and their judgment might vary in consequence. The public will feel grateful to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau if they will expedite the publication of the scheme or schemes which may be calculated in the opinion of our commercial experts to rid us of the nightmare of exchange complications." There is evidently considerable force in the complaint. The delay in the announcement of the results has been unconscionably long. We are afraid, in their zeal for obtaining suggestions for currency reform, the authorities concerned paid scant attention to the drafting of rules in regard to this competition. The country looks to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and to the suggestions received by it to get out of the currency muddle. The sooner, therefore, the result of the competition is announced, the better.

Rent Act Amendment.

The Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to consider the amendment of the Rent Act asks us to say that he will be pleased to receive and place before the Committee any suggestions that may reach him before 15th March.

THE IMMEDIATE NEED

INDEPENDENCE.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

II.*

I now come, in this second article, to the two historical maxims put forward by Sir John Seeley concerning Indian independence, which long ago impressed my attention. These have seemed to me, the more often I have thought of them, to be profoundly disturbing. They have forced me to see how deep the evil of *dependence* lies, and how hard it is to eradicate it.

The first maxim may be quoted, in Sir John Seeley's own words, as follows:—

"Subjection for a long time to a foreign yoke is one of the most potent causes of national deterioration."

Dependence and National Deterioration.

I wish every word of this sentence to be noted. Not every subjection, but subjection *for a long time*, is one of the most potent causes of national deterioration. One hundred and sixty years have now passed away, during which India has come more and more in subjection to the yoke of the British Empire. Such a period is surely "a long time." Therefore, if Seeley's maxim is true, every year, that India remains in subjection to England in the future, will only drive the nation's deterioration deeper and deeper How much *longer* then is India going on in this state of dependence? Is not every year that passes only adding to national deterioration?

There, then, is one terrible fact of history to be faced. Any further remaining in a state of dependence within the British Empire would appear to mean an increasing measure of national deterioration. We must, therefore, at once awake and shake ourselves free.

British Withdrawal.

The second of the two historical maxims presented by Sir John Seeley forces Indians into a dilemma from which there appears to be no escape. He forces the ultimate question of the withdrawal of the British Government from India. With regard to such a withdrawal, he uses the following phrase, which has been one of the most quoted from his book:—

"To withdraw," he says, "the British Government from a country like India, which is dependent on it, and *which we have made incapable of depending on anything else*, would be the most inexcusable of all conceivable crimes, and might possibly cause the most stupendous of all conceivable calamities."

This sentence, which I have underlined, can only have one meaning. It implies that India has no way out of her difficulties. The historian can look forward to no period when India will be able to depend upon herself alone for protection. The rule of the British in India is regarded as parallel to that of the Romans in Britain, in ancient times. When the Romans left the shores of Britain, the wretched inhabitants, we are told, gazed longingly after them as the Roman ships departed, being themselves too weakened by foreign Government to have any powers of self-defence left. Even so, Sir John Seeley appears to think, the people of India have so lost the powers of self-Government and self-defence, that it would be a crime to leave them to themselves. This standpoint is taken again and again throughout the book: and it cannot be lightly treated as though it was of no historical importance. I will give one other passage.

"India," says Sir John Seeley, "is, of all countries, that which is least capable of evolving out of itself a stable Government. And it is to be feared, that the British rule may have diminished whatever little power of this sort India may have originally possessed."

A Vicious Circle.

What a confession is this for an English historian to make! What an appalling prospect for India herself! It seems inevitably to imply perpetual dependence and subjection.

Thus we have come to an impasse, in following out Sir John Seeley's closely-reasoned argument. The situation is as follows. If dependence and subjection to the foreign rule of the British Empire continue, then national deterioration of India is likely to increase. Yet, along with this, withdrawal of India from the British Empire is becoming impossible, because the dependence of Indians on the British Empire for support and protection is becoming more and more inevitable.

Here we are losely involved in a vicious circle. Whichever way we turn, the circle hems us in. I have thought over this problem, night and day, for many years; and I confess, I could find no solution.

But quite lately, there has appeared to me to be one pathway opened, leading out of this terrible dilemma. It is this. If India could be granted, before it is too late, some God-given genius, who could stir up, not in one province only, but throughout the whole country, the spirit of independence, then there might be hope. If India could produce, out of her own resources, such an inspiring and unifying personality, then all might yet be well.

And, surely, this is what is happening before our very eyes to-day. At this most critical moment in Indian history, when subjection and dependence were becoming unbearable and insupportable, we have been given one who has roughly shaken our age-long conventions and has uttered the mantram, "Be free: be slaves no longer."

Mr. Gandhi.

It is true, that, with such a volcanic force, as the personality of Mahatma Gandhi, there will be much destruction. Much pul-

Continued on Page 8.

*The first article of the series appeared on March 1.

BOMBAY AND THE DUKE.

REVIEW OF THE VISIT.

After a week's stay in Bombay H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught bade good-bye to Indian shores on Monday. His visit, which had it been planned in better times, might have been fruitful of much good, passed unnoticed by the vast mass of the people who inhabit this great city. Even among his own countrymen, the visit was not received with overflowing enthusiasm. The fact would seem to be that in spite of the high sounding professions of liberalism, of mutual goodwill and esteem, most Englishmen in India are tyrants to the marrow of their benes and cannot easily reconcile themselves to the idea of the ascendancy of Indians in India. Their attitude has been summarised in the following words:—

"These niggers are getting the upper hand. They think themselves as good as we are, and we encourage them with our rotten new-fangled notions. They want keeping in their places, or they will turn us out of ours, confound them!"

As for Indians, save and except the Government officials and adherents and a large part of the Parsi and Indian Christian communities, they disregarded the Duke's presence in Bombay, not because of any disrespect of the Duke's person but because of their resentment at his coming to uphold a system, which has been denounced on all hands as a bad one. The Duke is accounted a shrewd observer of men and things, and, as one who has spent many years in this presidency, he must have realied how wide has become the gulf that separates Indians from Englishmen. Though he was taken round Bombay "in blinkers," as the saying is, he could not have failed to see that the welcome he got was "official" and that the citizens as a whole kept away from the festivities. "He saw Victoria Terminus, Government House, the Race Course, not Bombay. The city has no spectacle to offer, at all equal to that presented by its own streets, seething with miscellaneous humanity," and these, the Duke's bureaucratic chaperons were careful to exclude from the programme of the royal visit. If the Duke had been allowed to look behind the painted curtain of rejoicing, he might well have exclaimed in the words of Mr. Montagu. "O India, how much happier would have been your history if that word (prestige) had been left out of the English vocabulary!" It is exactly nine years ago (28th February, 1912) that Mr. Montagu thus gave expression to what was at that time, a paramount feeling in the minds of all liberal men, a feeling which has become grown more poignant with the lapse of time. But for that word which has blinded men in power, what tragedies might have been prevented and what wrong-headed efforts would have been avoided.

Except among Parsis—with honourable exceptions—and Christians, the Duke's presence evoked no enthusiasm. Is it, as a great English journalist who visited India wrote years ago, that the Parsis "are becoming denationalised," or do they believe that "it is their destiny to be absorbed into the general body of Europeans in India?" In the latter case the attitude of the generality of Parsis is a mere passing phase, for the community will soon realise that the English in India will not assimilate them, and if they wish to merge at all it must be with Indians, and Indians alone.

If the people were not thrown into raptures over the Duke's visit, they did not remain inert. They observed a state of mourning, held huge public meetings of protest, and everywhere there were signs of *Hartal*, whose full significance only an *Indian* mind can comprehend. There was no rejoicing anywhere among Indians, and it would be a mistake to suppose that a small coterie of loyalists and "co-operation with Government at any price" men either exhaust or represent the citizens of Bombay. The depth of popular feeling can be measured in the wholesale suspension of business by the Indian merchants, great and small, and, what is even more significant, the refusal of the Taxi drivers and hack Victoriawallahs to ply for hire. That is not all. The chauffeurs even of co-operation" motor owners abstained from work, and the plight of the co-operators can be better imagined than described. Some of them were hard put to it for a conveyance and old, cast-off push bicycles were in requisition among those, who knew how to bike. Not less worthy of note was the way in which some Indian ladies refused to co-operate with their co-operationist husbands.

Notwithstanding the hysterical outbursts of the semi-official press the fact remains that the Duke's visit was a dismal failure. It failed to heal the wound inflicted on the nation's honour and self-respect, while it helped to heighten the unreality in which the bureaucrats and their underlings have their being.

THE TAXING BUDGET.

PRESS OPINIONS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 2.

"The Pioneer" commenting on the Indian Budget says: "It is unfortunate that the first budget presented to the Legislative Assembly should relate to a period of depression and involve a large increase in taxation. But India cannot escape the consequences of the economic dislocation which is affecting the whole world. We join, however, with the Hon. Mr. Hailey in declining to be pessimistic as to the future."

"The Leader" says: "The speech of the Finance Member will be read with deep dissatisfaction throughout the country. In the present political and economic situation of the country, it will be most unfortunate that heavy additional taxation should have been proposed."

C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESENTATION OF BUDGET.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, March 2.

In presenting the Budget to the Council the Hon. Mr. Standen stated that the figures for the ensuing financial year were upset by the failure of the monsoon. The total figure under Budget estimate of revenue and receipts of the Central Provinces for 1921-22 under different heads amounted to 5¼ crores and the expenditure figures amounted to 5½ crores. In framing the estimates of receipts and expenditure for the ensuing year account has been taken of the prevailing scarcity and the likelihood of a poor rabi crop etc. 5th March is fixed for general discussion of the Budget.

The original bill was put to vote, 34 votes being against and 17 for and the motion was lost. The amendment proposing Rs. 3,000 as was then put to vote and carried. The Bill as amended was then passed and the Council closed at about one and will meet to-morrow at 11 a.m.

U. P. COUNCIL.

CATTLE WEALTH AND MILK SUPPLY

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 2.

The U. P. Council meeting was poorly attended to-day. A resolution that a new court of Sessions Judge for Fatehpur be located at the headquarters of the district and not at Cawnpore, as recommended by the High Court, was passed. Also a resolution, in an amended form, that local bodies should increase dispensaries in rural areas, whether in Ayurvedic, Unani or allopathic system, was also passed.

Mr. Singh next moved that a committee of Indians and Europeans be appointed to inquire into the causes of dearness and shortage of cattlewealth and milk supply and suggest measures to remedy the situation. The Hon. Mr. Chintamani said that with the object of the Raja Saheb, Government was, as every one must be, in complete sympathy but there was less agreement as regards the means There already existed, what was in the nature of a standing committee, the Board of Agriculture on which there were members of European and Indian communities, officials, non-officials, agricultural expertsy, representatives of the Department of Instruction, of Zemindar's Association of Agra and Oudh, of the two Chambers of Commerce and of the public in the three members elected by the Legislative Council. This body, he thought, could be safely entrusted with the function of enquiry and suggestions of remedies to meet the situation. The resolution and the speech of the mover would be directed to the Director of Agriculture, who would be asked to lay it before the Board, and when the Government received their surgestions and report, it would consider the action desirable.

On this assurance the resolution was withdrawn. The Council adjourned till the 4th instant.

NANKANA SAHIB TRAGEDY

MEETING OF SIKHS IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 2.

A largely attended meeting, consisting mainly of Sikh residents in Calcutta, all in mourning dress, was held this evening to consider Tarntaran and Nankana Sahib tragedies. Several Sikh gentlemen addressed the meeting and also Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal and resolutions were passed expressing sorrow and indignation at the "Nankana Sahib Massacre," holding the incapacity or connivance of local authorities responsible, demanding an open inquiry by an independent commission, expressing the conviction that unless supreme rights of Guru Sikh Khalsa are conceded to the community over all religious and social matters and internal affairs, peace and contentment in the community will be impossible, and demanding that none of the funds belonging to Nankana Sahib be spent for the defence of the Mahant or his associates.

O. & R. RAILWAY STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 2.

The O. and R. Railway men are still out, but trains are running. There was an extension of the strike on Monday when the engineering men came out.

FLOATATIONS OF COMPANIES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 2.

According to the Department of Statistics during the last month 75 joint stock companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of over seven crores of rupees, as against 87 companies with an aggregate capital of 22 crores in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for 32 companies (117 lakhs), Bombay 14 (284 lakhs), and Burma 5 (22 lakhs). Largest floatation in the month was that of M. E. Moola Son Ltd. Burma (2 crores) and next to it, the Associated Building Co. Ltd. Bombay (1 crore). There were 2 other companies in Bombay with an authorised capital of 50 lakhs.

There was no trouble in the vicinity of Howrah on the 2nd March and trains are running practically as normal.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

EXPORT OF CATTLE.

STATUS OF ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 2.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled this morning and Mr. Whyte presided. The list of business for the day is very big and contains twenty non-official resolutions with about seventeen amendments. At question time five interpellations were asked and answered.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

Further discussion on Dr. Nandlal's resolution urging the appointment of a committee to enquire into the Frontier raids was resumed. Dr. Nandlal, continuing, narrated the distinctive features of the Frontier raids for the last ten years, emphasising the depredation and ferocious attacks and lawlessness that prevailed at the Frontier. The Frontier policy of Government should be changed to suit the changed time.

Dr. Sapru referred the House to a detailed reply given by him to a question on the Frontier raids put by Mr. Mazumdar. Government could welcome any suggestion which might end or materially reduce these Frontier raids. Everyone had entire sympathy with the harrowing descriptions of raids given by the mover. The administration report of the North-West Frontier Province for 1919-20 contained a detailed account of the various steps that Government had now taken to protect its subjects. Government did not oppose the spirit of the resolution, but thought that in view of the present situation the appointment of a committee at the present juncture, so far from helping the situation, might lead to possible complications on the Frontier. Government was ready to allow a round table conference whereby the Hon. Mover and other members of the House might have discussion with the Foreign Secretary and Military experts and explain suggestion to protect the people from Frontier raids. Government thought that the appointment of a committee to investigate these matters could be conducted in more auspicious days.

Rai Jadunath Mazumdar Bahadur, Mr. Mahmud Schamnad and Mr. Azhiruddin Ahmed also joined the discussion.

Munishi Ishwar Saran agreed in Dr. Sapru's observations which were fairly put and thought that a round table conference as suggested by Government was the best under circumstances.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas did not agree to this amendment, but emphasised the Law Members' suggestion for a round table conference, as in his opinion, the proposed appointing of a committee was not advisable.

Lt.-Col. Herbert at this stage applied for closure.

Dr. Nandlal replying to the debate reiterated his views for appointment of a committee. The offer of Government for a round table conference was not in his opinion acceptable. His resolution must therefore be accepted if Government really wanted to enquire into the real causes of these raids.

The resolution was put to vote and lost by a very large majority.

EXPORT OF CATTLE.

Dr. Nandlal moved for prohibition by legislation of export of cows, bullocks and buffaloes from British India to any foreign countries. He referred to the physical deterioration of people for want of sufficient supply of milk, and consequently their inability to withstand any disease and quoted statistics to show that more than one lakh and thirty thousand cattle had been exported, and in this way India had lost a good deal of its strength giving substance.

Rai Bahadur C. S. Subramanyam moved an amendment restricting the force of the resolution to the effect that exportation should be prohibited only in such class or breed of cows, bullocks, etc., as might be notified by local Government. He said that the export of unserviceable cattle was beneficial to the country, as it would bring in a good revenue. He had no objection to the export of unserviceable bullocks but he urged that there should be no export of serviceable ones.

Mr. Price supported the amendment of Mr. Subramanyam.

"NO CAUSE FOR ALARM."

Mr. Sarma, Revenue Member, replying observed there was absolutely no cause for alarm in the matter of cattle export and in fact Government were moving in the true interests of the country and on right lines. The figures quoted by the mover were ample refutation of the argument that there was any serious drain of cattle from this country, because according to Dr. Nandlal there was export of fourteen thousand cattle, but this number was against one hundred and forty bovine cattle existing in this country. The export thus worked at .001 per cent. of the total strength. Further, it would be seen that there had been an increase of nearly ten per cent. of cattle strength in the course of the last ten years. Export of cattle was found only from those provinces where there was a surplus stock. The remedy for shortage of milk supply lay in improving not quantity but quality. From this point of view the Government of India, after consultation with the Madras Government had resolved to prevent the export of Nellore cattle. Thus it would be seen that every possible step was being taken to prevent any undue depression of stock. Referring to the amendment of Mr. Subramanyam, the Revenue Member, said that they should not adopt a narrow policy of trying to live only for themselves.

Lala Girdhari Lal Agarwala urged the withdrawal of both the resolution and the amendment, in view of his having decided to bring forward a Bill restricting export and destruction of cattle.

The amendment of Mr. Subrahmanyam was put and lost.

Mr. B. Venkatapathi Raju moved an amendment to the effect that Government should prohibit the export of good breeds of cattle from British India to any foreign country till Government was satisfied that India had enough and to spare.

Mr. Sarma, on behalf of Government, said he would accept the amendment, if Mr. Venkatapathi Raju would agree to a modification to the effect of the prohibition of export till Government was satisfied that stocks of such breeds were being unduly depleted.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju accepted the modification.

The resolution as further amended was put and carried.

STATUS OF "M. L. A." AND AN "HONOURABLE."

Rai Jadunath Majumdar Bahadur moved his resolution regarding equality in status and allowances of the members of both the Houses of Indian Legislatures. He said the Assembly's position was more responsible than that of the Council of State, and he did not see any reason why they should be branded as inferiors. (Laughter). The Council of State could not be called the House of Elders, as young men of thirty were there. (Laughter) The Assembly had power over Budget but the Upper House had none. The supreme legislative authority belonged to both the houses. (Applause). If the Council could revise Assembly's bill, the Assembly could revise Council's Bills. It had been said that honours and titles were silken chains which bound intelligentsia to Government. If that was so a wise Government ought to use this force to its fullest extent and give the title "Honourable" to the Assembly members. (Laughter). In other Colonies and Dominions no difference existed in the status of members of bicameral legislative chambers. What specially pinched the members of the Assembly was that in view of the usefulness and dignity of this House they should be branded as inferiors.

Mr. Neogy said the resolution was also open to interpretation of reducing the status of the Upper House to that of the Assembly.

Mr. Subrahmanya Iyer moved an amendment that a reference to the title be omitted from the main resolution. He said it would not look decent that a popular body be called "Honourable."

Mr. T. C. Percival opposed the resolution. Mr. Price strongly opposed the resolution and urged for a division so as to ensure that he voted against the motion.

MR. E. NORTON'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Eardley Norton in a long and humourous speech supported the resolution so far as the increase of allowances was concerned. He rose to support the motion as he was hungry and underfed, because his allowances granted by a somewhat ungenerous Government were inadequate. Another unjustifiable distinction was that while members of the Council of State were given a complete compartment ticket the members of this House were granted only two second-class tickets and were thus debarred from bringing their wives. He meant their own wives. (Laughter.) The members of the Assembly would like to be left to themselves in a complete compartment to attend to their public duty undisturbed. The present alowance was hardly sufficient to meet all their expenses, so much so that whenever he had to pay his bills he was inclined to put his hands in his neighbour's pocket unlike Mr. Hailey Finance Member, who would always put his hands into his own pocket. (Laughter) The Duke of Connaught had called the Council of State a body of elderly statesmen but anybody than himself he could not conceive. (Laughter). The Council of State was said to be a house with mature knowledge and greater experience of the world. He did not want to traverse that ground, as it was sufficiently known how far the Upper Chamber was manned by men of experience. The whole House was democratic and had powers unknown to the other House and for instance contained a representative of Delhi, which could never have dreamt of in the Council of State. Thus it was a popular Assembly and he wished it should ever remain as such.

Munshi Iswar Saran objected to the proposal of raising allowance to members and said that the House was made honourable not by titles and greater allowances but by their honest and unselfish and useful work. He, therefore, opposed the resolution.

Dr. Gour supported the resolution.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas observed that the whole discussion was not only a waste of time but did not reflect honour to the Assembly. There had been no objection to or agitation against this proposal of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme by any political body in this country ever since the report was published. He, therefore, could not understand why there should be any objection after such a long time. There was more important work to be done, and there should be no waste of time over this proposal of raising the emoluments of the members.

At this stage the Assembly adjourned for lunch.

Reassembling after lunch, discussion was continued on the resolution of States of the Assembly. Government members offered explanation that the Assembly was a democratic body and that it would be a big item of expenditure if members were paid any allowance.

Non-official members were mostly for the resolution, some in favour of only the allowance, others in favour of both the allowance and the Honorary titles.

The resolution was put to the vote in two parts. The first was declared carried and the latter lost. On the house dividing for the second part, it was declared carried by 50 voting for and forty-one against it.

INTEREST ON SECURITIES.

Mr. T. Rangachariar moved that steps be taken to increase the rate of interest payable on 3½ per cent securities to 6 per cent or to take such other measures as would secure restoration of pre-war market rates of those securities. He said he was fully aware of the financial difficulties of Government, but he still pressed it because he was convinced of the justice of the cause he had taken up. It was not wise for Government to continue to take profit at the expense of poor people.

Mr. M. G. Mukundaraja Ayyangar moved an amendment to raise the interest from three and a half to four and a half per cent.

Mr. Hailey, replying on behalf of Government, traversed almost the same ground of argument as was done the other day by Mr. Cook in the Council of State on a similar question raised by Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy.

Lala Girdhari Lal opposed the motion and Dr. Gour also opposed it as he felt that investors in old securities could suffer when the general taxpayer was suffering heavily due to war conditions.

Mr. Rangachariar, replying, said he was as keen as anybody to effect economy, but the question at issue was whether credit and prestige of Government would be allowed to suffer.

The motion and the amendment were separately put and lost.

PROGRAMMES IN FUTURE SESSIONS.

Mr. E. L. Price moved that in future sessions of the Assembly, the programme should be, as far as possible, so arranged as to provide for meetings being held regularly every day, Sundays only excepted, in order that burden of service might fall more reasonably on non-official members attending, and that the period of their detention at Delhi or Simla might be reduced to minimum, compatible with efficient working of the Assembly.

Mr. Price had not gone half his speech when the President declared adjournment till Saturday, 5th instant, when Mr. Price would be allowed to finish his speech.

ORDER AGAINST DR. PARANJPE.

MADE ABSOLUTE FOR 2 MONTHS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, March 2.

Mr. Slamy, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, confirmed his order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, isued against Dr. Paranjpye. While confirming his order he held that representations of different punchayats did ask Dr. Paranjpye to report the names of persons whom his volunteers found drinking to them. It has been proved that Dr. Paranjpye did deliver lectures, and that in the course of those lectures he advised volunteers to be employed for the purpose of dissuading customers from going to liquor shops. Dr. Paranjpye apparently wished that peaceful methods should be employed, but in further directing volunteers to take down the names and addresses of recalcitrant customers for the purpose of reporting them to their respective caste panchayats for such punishment as the latter might see fit to meet out to them, he clearly advocated a method which could not fail to disturb public tranquility and be a source of annoyance to purchasers and sellers of liquor. He further held that the employment of volunteers for the purpose of picqueting liquor-shops and obstructing the people going to and returning from them was unlawful.

Dr. Paranjpye admitted having advised volunteers to take down the names and addresses of the persons going to liquor shops for the purpose of reporting them to their respective caste panchayats. His reason for giving these instructions was because panchayats of several castes had asked him to do so, but the Court did not think that was any justification. It could not be denied that the recent wrecking of several liquor shops and disturbances at Excise sales were the result,—not fully, but certainly partially,—of the teaching and lectures of Dr. Paranjpye and others. The Court paid careful attention to all that Mr. Abhyankar had urged and had given his best consideration but he could not get away from facts that the lectures of Dr. Paranjpye and others also were a strong contribution to the cause of recent disturbances of public tranquility. For the above reasons, he made his order absolute for a period of two months.

TEA CULTIVATION IN AFGANISTAN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 2.

At the last meeting of the Darjeeling Planters' Association a further letter from the Afghan Agent, Peshadar City, asking for two men to be sent to report on the suitability of land in Afghanistan for tea cultivation who would be required at present for two months only and enquiring on what terms these men would be willing to proceed, was read and the terms were discussed and settled, and the Secretary was directed to communicate the same to the Agent, after obtaining assurances that the Agent had the authority of Afghan Government to conclude these negotiations and subject to sanction of Indian Government being obtained.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

IV

The answer of the Bombay Government in reply to interpellations anent the Bombay Development Scheme reminds one of the truant schoolboy who promises his teacher to behave better in the future. Questioned about the objectionable insistence on the use of materials of British Empire produce and manufacture, Government promise that such stipulation would not be inserted in future contract forms. Now, what does this promise amount to? Nothing; because Government have already placed orders in England for all the materials they require, costing immediately about a crore or more of rupees, and have besides resolved upon carrying out the work departmentally, whatever that may mean. Speaking on the Budget, the other day, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad indignantly referred to certain rumours regarding the exhavagance and the partiality shown by the Development Directorate and strongly repudiated them. What does this repudiation come to? Sir Chimanlal said that "if there were things of Indian manufacture equally well made they would buy them, and there never was any idea of giving preference to British firms." Sir Chimanlal, of all people, should be aware that there are few things of Indian manufacture, required in connection with the work of the Development "equally well made" as things of British manufacture, and his contention that they would buy things of Indian manufacture instead of British manufacture amounts to nothing in fact. It may be that preference will be given to Indian over British firms, but one should like to be told as to how many Indian firms of contractors as distinguished from English firms of contractors domiciled permanently or temporarily in this country, have been preferred and alowed to contract for work!

A HUGE OCTOPDS.

Nor should the public allow itself to be persuaded to accept the facile assumption that the Development Scheme begins and ends with only the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. The business is much bigger than that, though it has been camouflaged under various heads such as the Port Trust, the Improvement Trust, the Municipality and the Railways. Over all these, the Hopper dispensation rises like a huge octopus, though the public may not yet be aware of it. Trustees and Corporators there may be, but the officials concerned seem to know how to circumvent their meddlesome tendencies and conveniently do things behind their back. Now, if some responsible officer of the Improvement Trust makes up his mind that a particular piece of land or some property is to be acquired from a reluctant proprietor or for purposes not quite legitimate, it may be that the officer knows that the Trustees will not sanction the proposal, all that he has got to do to achieve his pet object is to resort to the Hopper dispensation, and the thing is done. The Trustees may not know anything at all of what is done by their officers and yet it may be an accomplished fact.

It is all bunkum to talk of benefitting the poor. From the way things are being done, it seems that though the poor may enter into consideration, they come in last. Nor can one complacently accept Sir Chimanlal's statement that preference will be given to Indians and things Indian. It is quite possible that Sir Chimanlal is himself ignorant of the subtle ways in which the avowed intentions of the authorities are being defeated. One may not be very specific in one's declarations that only particular manufactures wil be insisted on. A non-technical man like Sir Chimanlal and even the public can be easily led into the belief that the Development Department is absolutely fair in its dealing with Indians, and yet for all that one cares to know, the "experts" may introduce some subtle provision, which may not catch the layman's eye and yet harm Indian interests.

A SUBTLE METHOD.

As an illustration of the point, one could refer to an attempt made,—subsequently abandoned fortunately,—by the authority concerned in connection with the Tansa water works, to patronise only British manufacturers by introducing into the specifications of steel, the word "acid." Corporators and the man in the street may not know anything at all of what it means, but technical men will readily discern the meaning of it, which means only British steel manufacturers are to be patronised. No other country—not even the Tata works at Jamshedpur—manufactures "acid steel," as it appears to be fifty years behind the present times. "Basic" steel is the order of the day, and when that is so, where was the need in providing for "acid steel" unles it be to encourage costly British manufactures at the expense of all other, including Indian manufacturers, whose wares would be cheaper without suffering in quality? If it seems that the idea was subsequently abandoned, it is not unwarranted to assume; as a result of the exposure of the undesirable policy of the Development Directorate. The appointment of the two advisory boards, read in conjunction with the rigid conditions defining their term and functions, is a mere camouflage but will not certainly deceive the public that the autocratic character of the Hopper dispensation is to be effectively altered thereby. Nor does it detract one whit from the gravity of the complaint of the public that their confidence has been abused by those who are mainly responsible for doing things behind their backs and without taking into least account their opinions. The committees are superfluous and no self-respecting man would ever care to serve on them, shorn as they are of all independence and initiative.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only.

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have really done a great public service by exposing the autocratic methods of the Development Director of Dictator whatever you call him.

As a student however of the doings of this Department, may I give some concrete examples to enable the public to judge for themselves.

(1) They first started with appointing Europeans only to all high posts, before the Indian Executive Councillor took charge. Is this money being spent "by Bombay"? With very few solitary exceptions of two or three small men and these too Europeans, they could not find any one in the Bombay Public Works Department knowing Bombay sufficiently; possibly Rangoon knew better about Bombay.

(2) Because European contractors were unwilling to tender for any work wherein there was the slightest chance of losing money they found out this wonderful form of contract by which the Contractor was never to lose and sure of always making some profit. This was exposing a public body to unlimited liability and minimising the chances of Indian firms as they could not expect the same easing of specifications and passing of costs as European contractors: This again gave the European Contractor an opportunity to gain Indian experience at the cost of the Indian taxpayer, while Indian Contractors who have bought their experience and paid for their organization had no work.

(3) When this point was protested against questions asked, and resolution moved, it seems the Department is inclined to accept policy of inviting tenders on fixed rate basis.

(4) After an amount of agitation, they condescend to say that provided cost and efficiency were the same, the claim of the Indian for preference will be considered to be not unreasonable. And the power to say that the Indian's cost and efficiency is the same or better is left to a European.

(5) Another very serious thing the Directorate did was to specify that only British Empire Produce goods were to be used which meant a penalty of about 40 per cent. to the Indian taxpayer on present market conditions.

(6) Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above were remedied after an amount of agitation and the Executive Councillor was possibly satisfied at having done his duty, but the whole advantage was absolutely nullified by a decision to do almost the whole work departmentally and not by contract. The real reason of this move is not yet known. The serious disadvantages to the Indian taxpayer of Departmental work are

(a) Again unknown liability.

(b) Encouragement of the slavish spirit of service.

(c) Discouraging Indian firms or organizations from growing or being to execute big works.

(d) Freedom to employ any family member.

(e) Freedom to buy, without being worried by Indian Merchants' Chamber or a Legislative Councillor, from United Kingdom only, at any price.

(f) Worst of all, teaching Labour how to waste their energies, the certain result of departmental—daily labour—work.

If the Department can within four months of its existence do so many things against Indian interests, can give extremely evasive replies to the most responsible Indian public body—the Indian Merchants' Chamber it is really time, if not too late, to insist on an Indian to be the Development Director who will lawfully execute the policy laid down by the Indian Executive Councillor.

May I correct a slight mistake in your leader? The Director need not be a technical man at all but only an administrator; the present incumbent, we are told was a Railway Engineer, fifteen years back, with no experience of either sea reclamation or extensive housing.

If only hard cash appeals to some of your readers, let me assure them that an Indian Director can certainly save at least 4 to 5 crores of rupees to Bombay.

I will give you some other aspects of the case in my next letter.—Yours, etc.,

DEVELOPMENT STUDENT.

Bombay, March, 1.

NIPYE'S ARREST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—It appears the magistracy all over the country is bent on abusing the powers conferred by Section 144 C. P. Code and on proving that the bureaucracy can carry on sufficient repression without the number of Acts sought to be repealed or amended by Mr. Sastri. Having been a victim myself I have some special claim to speak of other victims. The one I have just now in mind is Dr. Paranjpye of Nagpur.

Dr. Paranjpye of Nagpur has been served with an order under Section 144 Cri. P. Code prohibiting him from doing certain things ostensibly in the name of peace and tranquility but really because liquor is to be consumed in a lesser degree. The order itself suggests that it was promulgated because the sales of liquor would drop with resultant loss of revenue. The plea of tranquility is, on its very face, baseless because tranquility is precisely disturbed by drunkards whom the worthy magistrate seeks to protect in their drinking and resultant rowdism. The cat has come out of the bag and the magistrate has demonstrated that however sympathetic in words the Government are really averse to any temperance movement, because what can be the result of any success of the temperance movement except that there will be a drop in the sales of liquor and a resultant loss of revenue? Government do not, it appears, mind being brought into hatred and contempt by their own officers. Nagpur authorities are repeating the tactics that were followed in 1908 by the Poona authorities.

A word must here be addressed to the Ministers and non-officials, especially to the Hon. Messrs. Joshi and Khaparde of Amraoti with which city I have connection. Did Mr. Khaparde break allegiance with the Congress for being party to such an obstruction and did Mr. Joshi become a Minister to support (Excise being a transferred subject) such a positive attempt against the absolutely essential temperance movement?—Yours, etc.,

D. M. M.

"SMASH THIS MOVEMENT."

KOLHAPUR'S CIRCULAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be very grateful if you will please publish the folowing in reply to the "Smash this Movement."

The "Private Circular" of the Maharaja of Kolhapur, inviting Government to repress the political patriots in British India, is most aggressive, and unbecoming the title and status of a Maharaja. This furious, uncalled-for, malignant attack should be counter-attacked by every Indian with a grain of self-respect.

His taking pride of having put down the late Bal Gangadar Tilak and his activities during the regime of his friend—Lord Sydenham—is stupid and utterly false. The late Lokhamanya Tilak is now dead, and to bring the dead man's name into disrepute—for he cannot answer in person—is a wild freak of the first water. I cannot analyse the Maharajah's effusions in detail, and hope everyone interested in the greatness of our motherland would do well to bring the Maharaja to his senses.

As for the smashing down of N.C.O., we shall need no fear of a Maharaja or a Maharajadhiraja but would ask the Maharaja of Kolhapur—in particular—that he is worth only the "King and Queen" of playing cards.

In conclusion I would invite the Maharaja to read the following volumes (in the press) at his leisure time.

"How to Cannonade", by General Dyer O'Dwyer, the late Lt.-Governor of the Punjab.

How to run Amok by Sir Michael (Retired). An interesting foreword by Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Humbly dedicated to the Maharaja of Kolhapur.—Yours, etc.

Y. S. GOPAL KRISHNA.

Nevatia Building, Hughes Road,
Bombay, March 3.

"CHRONICLE" AND KOLHAPUR.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—In no other better way could the "Chronicle" have celebrated its ninth Birthday, or justified its esteemed existence amidst us, than by bringing to light the preposterous private letter of the Mahrajah of Kolhapur. According to his own statements, the Mahrajah is:—

(1) A friend, guide and philosopher of the Non-Brahmins;

(2) an unsparing opponent of the Brahmins;

(3) and an arch-enemy of Non-Co-operationists!

The Maharajah's trusted friends are:

(1) Sir William Lee Warner!
(2) Lord Harris!
(3) And Lord Sydenham!

The Maharajah claims to have wielded great power in the days of Sydenham and to have counteracted the influence of Lok. Tilak! He feels nervous about the growing power of non-cooperation, as it affects and awakens the rural population, over whom he and his autocratic and bureaucratic friends have exercised undisturbed, and unlimited sway. This indicates the true bureaucratic standpoint. The opposition against non-cooperation is evidently due not out of any love for the people; but it is engineered for the *preservation of power*—bureaucratic power—that is in jeopardy to-day. That's why the Maharajah, the friend of autocratic Satraps, recommends Government to smash the non-cooperation movement:—

(1) By subsidising the Press!.
(2) By organising Jalsas and Tamashas.
(3) And by suppressing speeches and writings?

Shades of Shivaji will shudder at these suggestions.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

INTERPELLATIONS.

The following are some of the questions made, with their answers given by Government, at the Bombay Legislative Council at Tuesday's sitting:—

Mr. S. K. Bole, J.P., asked:—

SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE.

Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have taken any steps to control the indiscriminate slaughter of cattle in the Presidency?

A. It has been suggested to Government of India to appoint a Committee to consider the question of slaughter of animals.

Q.—In view of meagre representation of the Hindu backward communities in the Government service, what steps do Government intend to take for the proper representation of backward classes in all the departments and grades of Government service in proportion to their population?

A.—The efficiency of the public service must always be the first consideration with Government in the selection of candidates for employment. Subject to this, Government has always endeavoured to maintain a due admixture of castes in the public services. In order to enable members of backward classes to qualify for admission to the public services special facilities in the form of exemptions from school fees and scholarships have been placed at their disposal and it is by availing themselves to the fullest extent of these opportunities that they can attain the object suggested in the question. Government see no reason now to modify this policy.

Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table information regarding the measures taken by them for the relief of both the people and the cattle affected by famine?

A.—The attention of Mr. Bole is invited to Press Note No. 462, dated 17th February, 1921, regarding relief measures adopted in Ahmednagar district in which alone famine has been declared up to now. Scarcity has been declared in parts of Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum districts and relief is being granted in these districts on the same lines as in Ahmednagar according to the relative requirements of the several districts. The conditions in the various districts as well as the numbers relieved are published in the "Bombay Government Gazette", Part III, every week, to which attention is invited.

DISMISSAL OF STRIKING TALATIS.

Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the services of some of the persons engaged as talatis, during the recent strike, have been dispensed with owing to the refusal of some of the strikers to hand over the office papers to new men, coming in their places and whether in reinstating the strikers, persons belonging to the backward classes are refused admission or asked to work in other districts merely on the unfavourable reports of the Mamlatdars?

A.—Government are not aware of any cases of the nature referred to in the question.

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji asked:—

Q.—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the undermentioned part in the Reports on the Administration of the Excise Department in the Bombay Presidency for the financial year 1918-19?

Will Government inform the Council whether any and if so what steps have been taken to carry out the recommendation mentioned in the para.?

"In the large industrial centres the wages of labour increased with the cost of living. The enhancement in the price or country spirit was no more than commensurate with that of other articles of consumption and consequently the extra cost of drink seems to have had little or no effect in reducing its consumption in the large towns. The general opinion of those who have studied the conditions in Bombay and Ahmedabad is that the mill-hands will not be prevented from drinking by the enhancement of the price of liquor and that the remedy for reducing the consumption of drink in these towns lies in the liberal provision of clubs and other places of recreation where the men can meet and amuse themselves without receiving any temptation to indulge in alcohol."

"Reduction in the number of licensed shops in a town has little effect on the total consumption of country spirit and by concentrating drinkers in a few shops makes it easier for the shopkeepers to cheat their customers and creates a greater nuisance to the general public than is evident when those who drink are more widely distributed."

A.—Yes.

The provision of counter-attractions is a matter for private enterprise.

REMOVAL OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

Q.—(a) Are Government aware that in the name of the Advisory Committee for the City of Bombay notices have been issued by the Abkari Department and served on certain licensees of liquor shops informing them that their shops will not be allowed to remain at their present sites after the 1st of April, 1921, and that in reply these licensees have sent a petition to the Advisory Committee through the Collector of Bombay?

(b) Will Government be pleased to say—(i) Whether this petition has been submitted to the Advisory Committee for their consideration? (ii) If not, will Government state why it has not?

A.—(a) and (b) Government are aware of the issue of notices. They are not aware of the petition mentioned, but a similar petition has been received by them and is being dealt with.

Rao Saheb H. D. Desai asked:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to give information about the distribution of the various branches of the administration among the Members of the Executive Council, the Ministers and His Excellency the Governor under the new scheme?

A.—The information asked for will be found in Circular No. 4/3-1 of the 3rd January and the lists appended thereto, a copy† of which is laid on the table.

†Vide Appendix D.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state which, if any, of the Provincial subjects for transfer have not been transferred to the Ministers?

A.—None.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to give information regarding the powers of final disposal exercisable by the Secretaries, Joint Secretarie, Deputy Secretaries, as well as under the new arrangements so as to indicate clearly which class of work would not go up for the opinion of orders of the Members of the Executive Council or Ministers

A.—All classes of work are disposed of in the reserved departments by the Governor in Council and by the Governor acting with the Ministers in the transferred departments, in accordance with the rules and practice in force from time to time regarding disposal of work by Government regarding disposal of work by Government. Attention is invited to section 6 of the Government of India Act.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to give information about the new appointments created with salaries above Rs. 200 per month after passing of the Government of India Act, 1919, in the various branches of the administration of the Presidency, the salaries in each case and the names of persons not already serving the department appointed thereto?

A.—The information will be called for.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to give a list of the appointments governed by each part of section 11, clause 3, subclause 4, of the Government of India Act. 1919?

A.—Information is being obtained.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to place on the table the communications which may have taken place between this Government and the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India relating to the appointment of four members of the Executive Council instead of two as recommended in the Joint Report?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. S. B. Dubhashe, asked:—

Q.—Is the Government aware that the Press Note of 21st September, 1920, on the Forest policy has given rise to deep discontent and disappointment among all the agriculturists of North Kanara? If so, what steps does Government propose to take to remove the causes of this widespread discontent?

A.—The question of forest grievances in Kanara is under consideration.

GRANT ROAD SCHEME.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia asked:—

Q.—(a) Wils Government be pleased to state whether the notification published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" dated the 22nd July, 1920, for the acquirement of not less than 64 properties under the Land Acquisition Act for the purposes of the long distance terminal station at Grant Road has in any way been modified since its publication?

(b) What is the total area that is sought to be acquired and what is the approximate cost thereof and how many people will be displaced by the acquisition.

(c) What provision does Government propose to make for the accommodation of those who will be displaced by the acquisition of the properties in the locality of Grant Road Station?

(d) Has Government received any alternative scheme from the trustees of the Parsee Panchayat and submitted to them by the Association of Parsee Engineers in Bombay?

(e) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the plans prepared by the Railway Engineers and the correspondence passed between the Government and the Railway authorities on the subject?

A.—(a) Yes. The number is referred to the Press Note No. S.A.—524,† dated the 4th February, 1921, a copy of which is laid on the table. The plots referred to in the notification are 63 in number, not 64.

†Vide Apwendix 1.

(b) The area remaining under acquisition is 196,069 square yards approximately of which 75,917 square yards approximately are required not for the actual railway terminus but for the proposed new Falkland Road overbridge. This Government have informed the Government of India that they are anxious that no more land should actually be acquired than will be necessary to provide the facilities which the Government of India will be prepared to sanction after the detailed proposals of the B. B. & C. I. Railway have been submitted to them. This Government have also asked for a very early decision. Until the decision of the Government of India is known, the exact area which will be required for the station and the overbridge cannot be determined. Government are therefore unable at present to give the information asked for in the latter part of this question.

(c) The member is referred to the latter portion of paragraph 4 of the Press Note No. 466, dated the 29th September, 1920, a copy of which is laid on the table.

(d) Yes.

(e) Government are not prepared to lay the plans and correspondence on the table.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION BUDGET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 2.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, the Budget was presented and a committee formed to consider the budget and report within ten days. The Corporation budget anticipates a deficit of Rs. 6,12,000 estimated receipts being Rs. 1,71,85,000 and estimated expenditure Rs. 1,77,97,000. Budget provides a loan of Rs. 50,00,000 as also another loan of Rs. 15,71,000 for new works and repayment of two loans aggregating 30 lakhs which fall due during the year.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 2.

At the opium sale to-day one hundred chests of Benares' opium were offered for sale but only fifteen chests were sold, as there were no buyers for the rest. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 75,300, the highest price per chest being Rs. 5,060, the lowest Rs. 5,000 and the average Rs. 5020.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, March 3.)

Major A. H. E. Mosse, on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Major L. E. Lang, M.C., proceeding on leave.

Major B. R. Reilly, O.B.E., on return from leave, to be Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

Captain G. P. Murphy to be Political Agent, Kathiawar, temporarily, vice Major H. Wilberforce-Bell proceeding on leave.

Mr. E. Priestley, District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, is granted privilege leave for six months in combination with furlough on average salary for four months and on half average salary for ten months.

Mr. B. A. Dubois, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona, is granted privilege leave for six months from the date of relief.

Mr. O. C. G. Hayter, on return from leave, to be Superintendent of Police, Thana.

Mr. A. S. Holland, on relief, to do duty as Superintendent of Police, Kanara, vice Mr. A. C. Daniel proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. S. Marston to be Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, vice Mr. E. Priestley proceeding on leave.

Mr. S. F. Ellis, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police Ahmednagar.

Mr. J. W. Bennett, on relief, to revert as Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., was allowed a further extension of furlough for fifteen days, in continuation of the extension granted to him.

Mr. S. M. Bharucha, Collector of Sholapur, is granted privilege leave for five month's and twenty-three days.

In supersession of the orders issued in Government Notification dated 23rd November 1920, Mr .H. Dow, I.C.S., is allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on average salary for four months.

In modification of the orders contained in Government Notification dated 26th November 1920, Mr .D. S. Modak was granted privilege leave for two months and twelve days with permission to prefix Christmas holidays to it.

Mr. Govind Raghunath Barve to act as a Deputy Collector and to do duty as Assistant to the Commissioner, Central Division, vice Mr. Bapu Hari Godbole, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The Personal Assistant to the Collector of Kaira to be a Superintendent of Survey and to be the immediate superior of the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the taluka of Kapadwanj and the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the Anand taluka, in respect of the City Surveys of the towns of Kapadwanj and Umreth, for the purposes of second appeal.

The Commissioner, N. D., to be the immediate superior of the Personal Assistant to the Collector of Kaira for the purposes of further appeal.

In modification of the orders contained in Government Notification dated 18th January 1921, Mr. E. J. Taleyarkhan was granted privilege leave from 6th December 1920 to 19th January 1921, both days inclusive.

Rao Saheb G. V. Kalkot, Enquiry Officer for the City Survey of Navalgund in the Dharwar District, to have all the powers and duties of a Survey Settlement Officer in charge of a survey only within the limits of the town of Athni in the Belgaum District.

Professor Shaikh Abdul Kadir Sarfraz, M.A., to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Arabic, vice Shaikh Faizullabhai, B.A., deceased.

Mr. M. H. Sowerby, Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, is granted three months' vacation leave combined with privilege leave for twenty-three days and furlough on average salary for such period as will bring the total period up to six months from 1st May 1921.

The Government of Bombay are pleased to appoint Mr. N. D. Dhakmarvala to act as Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, vice Mr. M. H. Sowerby, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. W. A. H. Miller, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for ten days.

Mr. G. F. Keatinge, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Agriculture, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with furlough on average salary for such period as will bring the total period of absence up to eight months.

ORDERED TO LEAVE STATE LIMITS.

ALLEGED HIGH-HANDEDNESS OF POREBUNDER AUTHORITIES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAD, Feb. 28.

News has come from Porebunder of the action of the Porebunder Diwan, in asking some men of the State to leave the State limits immediately on account of their having taken part in the movement of students not to accept peace medals;

It is reported, that the High School authorities having desired to inflict medals on the unwilling students, the students left the school in a body, and held a public meeting, condemning the action of the High School authorities. Speeches were also delivered by some citizens at the time about the Punjab and Khilafat.

The Diwan, on his return from Delhi, called in one Dr. Pranshanker, who had taken part in the movement, to leave the State. When the doctor asked the Diwan the reason of the order, the latter is reported to have asked him to clear out of the State limit without delay. It is further reported that two barbers one of whom is of an Africa returned gentleman, and the other (a man who knows nothing of the movement), were summoned by the Superintendent of the Police and were asked to leave the State by the 8 o'clock train the next morning. It is reported that none of the above people were served with any written orders or given any reasons for their transportation.

Mr. Purshottamrai S. Jhala, ex-Naib Dewan of Junagadh whose state of health was serious at Rajkot during the last two weeks, owing to the attack of typhoid fever, has been brought to Bombay and is making favourable progress.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of Superintending Engineer, No. 4 Project Division, Development Directorate, for a period of two years, and to appoint to it Mr. E. F. Skyes with effect from the 16th February 1921.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T. Harvey, M.I.C.E., to be Superintending Engineer, No. 1 Project Division, under the Development Directorate, for a period of two years, with effect from 26th February 1921.

The Prant Officer in charge of the North Salsette Taluka to the Controller of Rents for that part of the Island of Salsette which still remains in the Thana District.

Mr. J. S. Ingham to work as temporary Inspector of Factories, Boilers and Smoke Nuisances.

The following appointments, vice Mr. Edalji Jamshedji Unvala, proceeding on leave, pending further orders:—

Mr. Mahomed Valibhai Merchant to act as Senior Assistant Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments.

Mr. R. F. Gorvala to act as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, vice Mr. M. V. Merchant.

Mr. Narhar Pandurang Gurjar, B.E., Apprentice Engineer, is confirmed in his appointment and promoted to the rank of Assistant Executive Engineer with effect from the 7th October 1920.

The privilege leave granted in advance by the Secretary of State to Mr. F. W. Wilson, Electrical Inspector, as per Government Notification dated the 21st January 1920, has been commuted into furlough on average salary and he is now granted privilege leave for one month and five days combined with furlough on average salary for six months and twenty-six days under Article 318-A of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st March 1921 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. Paul Braganza, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is granted, privilege leave for two months with effect from the 3rd January 1921, with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays to his leave.

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BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Feb 23.

We have the people's associations, and literary associations, and many trade associations here, but the current of life in the people seems to run rather slow, and in the peaceful time that we are having here, there is no need for the people to think out any problem for themselves!

Mr. Indoolal Yagnik visited this place some days back, when he delivered two public lectures, one of which was meant for students, and the other for the citizens. The second lecture, which was largely attended, was on "Swadeshi" and impressed the audience highly although it remains to be seen now far the boycott of foreign cloth becomes practicable for the merchants and the people of the place. According to the figures quoted by another honoured guest of that evening, Bhavnagar imported foreign cloth worth 35 lakhs a year, out of which one single firm was responsible for 15 lakhs. Two students from the college and about half-a-dozen from the high schools have, as reported, intended to appear at the examinations of the Gujarat Vidya Pith.

The Praja Hit Vardhak Mandal,—the peoples' welfare association—which was brought into existence some three months back, is passing through a quiet time of steady work, in spite of the apathy of a good part of the people, and the indifference of those who should have been at its helm—an attitude which by this time, might have untimely poisoned a body with a weaker constitution. One thing should be noted by the citizens of Bhavnagar that consciously or unconsciously, if it be their aim to crush this offspring, it will be a futile attempt to bring another to life, for years to come.

INCREASE IN POSTAL RATES

PROTEST FROM U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, March 1.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says that although increase of taxation was unavoidable and perhaps no better sources of taxation could have been found, we admit to a feeling of sense of disappointment that recourse should have been had to increase the postal and money order rates, which will severely hit the poorer classes. Increased duty on imported cotton goods will be keenly felt, as the price of cloth is already beyond the reach of many. By this increased taxation, India will be deprived of the advantage of the expected fall in the price of cotton goods in England.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES.

WARNING TO STUDENTS.

The following are the summaries of the memoranda drawn up by Secretaries, Oxford and Cambridge Universities respectively, for the information of Indian students intending to go to England.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

The position as to the admission of Indian students is very serious. At present at Oxford there are more Indian students than there were ever before. Many of them are in their first year, and, Therefore there will be only a few vacancies in October, 1921. The number of vacancies expected is about 21, but already more than 60 applications have been received; in addition to those there will be quite a good number of I. C. S. and Forestry probationers and probably 3 or 4 Government of India Scholars. It will thus be seen that it would be unwise for a candidate to come over to England on the mere chance of admission at Oxford. The only prudent course is to wait in India, till a certain promise of admission has been obtained.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

The congestion in the colleges here is very great, and the tutors are now forced to refuse even the best qualified candidates. Allowing for a certain number of places reserved for Government Scholars, recommendations for all the vacancies anticipated in October, 1921, have already been made. There is thus no chance for anyone to get admission at Cambridge, exceptions will be made only in cases where candidates are for the Ph. D. degree.

Sir Hamilton Grant, in addressing the Provincial Durbar at Peshawar on Monday, referred to the Indo-Afghan relations and said he had no little sympathy with the young Amir in his difficult position. He urged unity and a solid front. (A. P.).

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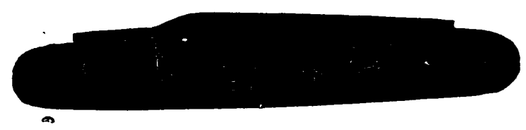

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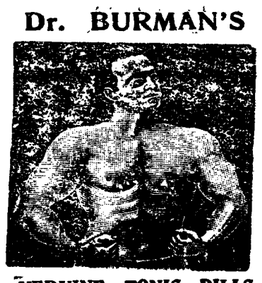
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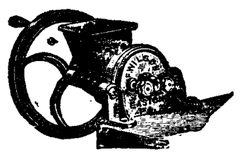
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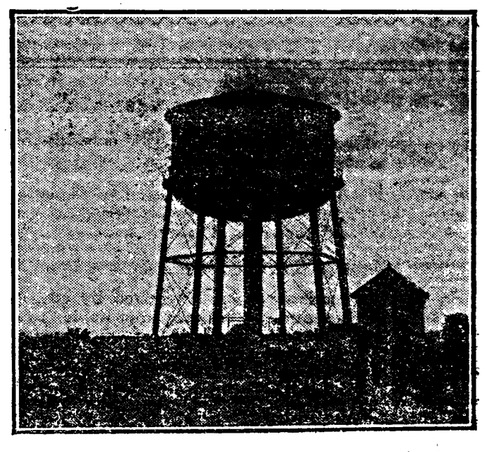
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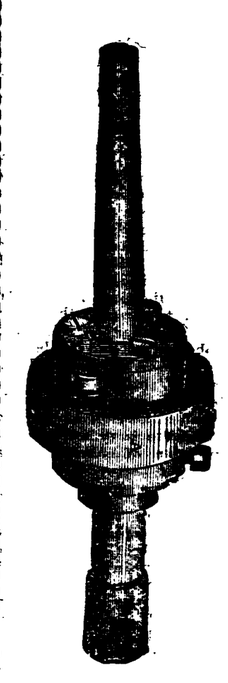
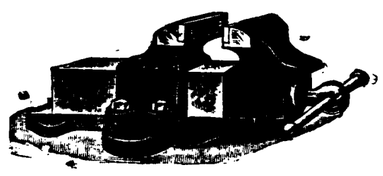
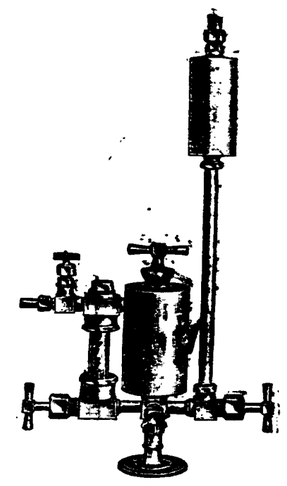
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